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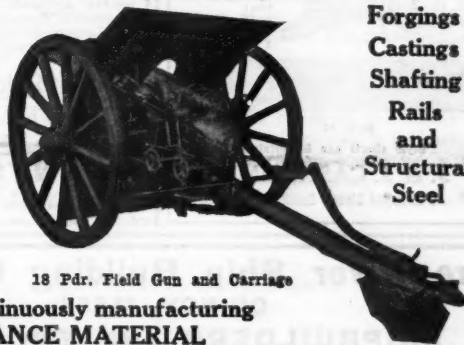
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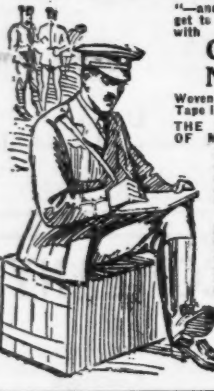
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THE NAVY.

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(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and battleship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BATTLESHIP FORCE.

SQUADRON THREE.

DIVISION FIVE.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Herman O. Stickney. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915.) Carlo B. Brittain. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robinson. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION SIX.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fichteler, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fichteler.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. A. H. Seales. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OKLAHOMA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Roger Welles. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, and battle efficiency, 1916.) Capt. Victor Blue. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SQUADRON FOUR.

DIVISION SEVEN.

Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers.) Capt. Thomas Washington. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Frederic B. Bassett. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION EIGHT.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander, and Commander of the Battleship Squadrons.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman.) Capt. William H. G. Bullard. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchison. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William B. Sims. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENNSYLVANIA, battleship—first line, 34(a), 4(b). Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crowley. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) At Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MEMPHIS, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L.

Beach. Wrecked at Santo Domingo City, San Domingo, Aug. 29. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City, S.D. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Algiers. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz ordered to command. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). At Boston Navy Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 20(b) (torpedo training and experimental ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At Piney Point, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Flotilla One.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Division One.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At Hampton Roads, Va.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. C. W. Magruder. At San Juan, Porto Rico.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At New York Yard.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles O. Slayton. At Piney Point, Md.

Division Two.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Holt, jr. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Pensacola, Fla.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Hampton Roads, Va.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Flotilla Two.

Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. Sailed from Sanchez, San Domingo, for Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 18 via Puerto Plata.

Division Three.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John H. Newton. At Rosebank, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At Philadelphia Yard.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At Philadelphia, Pa.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. A. A. Corwin. At Philadelphia, Pa.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. (J.G.) R. P. Emrich. At Newport, R.I.

Flotilla Three.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Hampton Roads, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Charles M. Austin. At Hampton Roads, Va.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. L. P. Davis. At Hampton Roads, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. W. H. Lee. At Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At Hampton Roads, Va.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller, Commander.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Hampton Roads, Va.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At Hampton Roads, Va.

ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller. At Hampton Roads, Va.

McDONALD (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At Hampton Roads, Va.

WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At Hampton Roads, Va.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Seven.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At Hampton Roads, Va.

ATLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Hampton Roads, Va.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At Hampton Roads, Va.

CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Eight.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Hampton Roads, Va.

CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Hampton Roads, Va.

JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At Hampton Roads, Va.

TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyard B. Wygant. At Hampton Roads, Va.

WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Fred H. Poteet. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SUBMARINE FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA, cruiser—second class, 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of flotilla commander.) Lieut. Gaston D. Johnstone. At the Philadelphia Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Rock Island, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Division One.

Lieut. John Rodgers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(Continued on page 123.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ARMY OFFICERS AND CONGRESS.

In a hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee on Jan. 6, 1916, Lindley M. Garrison, then Secretary of War, the chairman said: "Before we ask you any questions, Mr. Secretary, I would like to know whether these officers whom you have named, when they are examined by the members of the committee, have the right to express their own opinions or whether they are to express the opinions of the War Department?" Secretary Garrison replied: "They are as free as air."

Secretary Garrison added: "I issued no order whatever concerning this matter. The only order I have issued is that wherever there is a matter before any committee in which the War Department is interested, no one shall come to the chairman of that committee representing any views of the Department, unless he comes from me saying he represents the War Department, so that the chairman may know for whom he is speaking, and will know that the officer either does or does not speak for the Department. If he has not his credentials, he is speaking for himself."

"What we want them to do," said the chairman, "is to speak for themselves in the discussion of this question." Secretary Garrison: "Absolutely." The chairman: "It would not do us any good to examine these officers you have mentioned, or any others, unless they could express their own opinions freely and without any restraint." Secretary Garrison: "They are bound merely by their vocabularies and their consciences."

During the consideration of the National Defense Act Senator Reed placed in the Congressional Record a circular from the Cavalry Association, which the Senator claimed showed undue activity on the part of Army officers in influencing legislation. As the result of Senator Reed's speech, letters were sent to Army officers stationed at Washington, asking them to state what, if anything, they had done in influencing legislation. A number of the officers, it is reported, stated that under what they considered to be the authority given by former Secretary Garrison in the hearings quoted above, they had stated their views to Senators and members on the bill pending in Congress.

It is stated that Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., has been relieved from duty at the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery because of a letter he wrote in regard to Army legislation. Secretary of War Baker when questioned as to the truth of this report refused to discuss it. Aside from this, there are disquieting reports in circulation that other officers are to be relieved from duty at Washington for the same reason. When the former Secretary of War issued the order referred to by Chairman Hay in the hearing last January, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL stated that it appeared like an effort to prevent a free and unrestricted discussion of legislation by Army officers. This brought forth the denial of the former Secretary in his hearings before the committee. But the relief of Colonel Davis appears to support our original contention, if it is true that it results from his discussion of legislation referring to the Coast Artillery with members of the Senate and House that asked his advice. Colonel Davis, who has been in Washington only two years, was selected for duty in the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery because of his profound knowledge of personnel matters.

As there are 50,000 postmasters in the United States, it will only take one in every four to produce one recruit

for the U.S. Army to make up the required increment of 12,500 men.

The Secretary of War has approved two opinions of the Judge Advocate General to the effect that a National Guard officer cannot hold a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. If a National Guard officer wishes to hold a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps he must resign from the Guard. It is also held that enlisted men in the Regular Army may be appointed to the Officers' Reserve Corps. These questions came up as the result of the application of Capt. George H. Zautner, 3d Kentucky Inf., for a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. The opinion that Captain Zautner is not eligible while he is an officer of the National Guard is based upon one that was rendered in the case of Lieut. Col. Jules E. Muchert, 4th Texas Inf. In the Muchert case the opinion said: "I perceive no incompatibility between an office in the Officers' Reserve Corps and a membership of the National Guard. The relation between them is not such as to make it improper that one person shall perform the duties of both. On the other hand, I think that potential efficiency of an officer of the Reserve Corps may be much increased by enlistment and service in the National Guard. In the event of war the Government would have to elect whether it would employ him as a Reserve Corps officer or as a National Guard officer. Since more military service will ordinarily be required of officers of the National Guard than officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, the dual responsibilities of officers in the National Guard and in the Regular Army will be greater than those of the enlisted man and officers of the Reserve Corps. It will be noted, however, that the word available in the law leaves to the discretion of the President the determination of when the call for all available officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps referred to has been accomplished as far as the interest of the Government permit. If he should determine that by reason of necessity for his duty as an enlisted man, an officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps was not available, the failure to call him as an officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps could not operate to deter the appointment of other persons as officers of Volunteers. In consideration of the foregoing I am of the opinion that (1) Captain Zautner may not be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps while holding a commission in the National Guard; (2) that should he resign or be discharged from his office in the National Guard he may be appointed an officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps if he is otherwise qualified; and (3) that his right to enlist in the Regular Army will not be affected by reason of his having been appointed an officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps."

"As compared with the millions in arms in Europe, the Regular and state troops of the United States now under the flag are a mere handful," says the Omaha Excelsior; "but as compared with earlier American armies they make quite a showing. All the troops under arms at any one time during the American Revolution were only 68,000, and we now have more troops under orders on the Rio Grande than in the War of 1812. General Scott and General Taylor, in their conquest of Mexico seventy years ago, had only 90,000 men." This comparison is an interesting one, but the figures given are not accurate. The strength of the Regular Army at the commencement of the war with Mexico (May, 1846) was 637 officers and 5,925 enlisted men. There were added during the war 1,016 officers, and 35,000 men were enlisted between May 1, 1846, and July 5, 1848, making a total of 1,653 officers and 40,934 men; aggregate, 42,587. The number of Volunteers mustered into service during the war, as shown by the report of The Adjutant General, dated Dec. 3, 1849, was 3,131 officers and 70,129 enlisted men, an aggregate of 73,260. Of the total force of Volunteers and Regulars, 1,192 were killed in action, 529 died from wounds and 11,135 of disease. There were 361 accidental deaths and thirty-four were executed by general court-martial. There were 9,207 desertions, and we believe the Mexicans had in their army at one time a regiment formed of these deserters. There were in the War of the Revolution, from April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783, 130,711 Regulars, 58,751 Militia Volunteers and 15,000 Navy men. These are the figures given by Francis B. Heitman in his Historical Register and Dictionary of the U.S. Army. In addition to these troops of the Revolution, there were estimated additional Militia and Volunteers to the number of 105,330 men enlisted, making a total of 309,791.

Lloyd's Shipping Register, of London, issued in the week of Sept. 16, gives the return of losses of merchant shipping, dealing with the quarter ending March last. The total losses from all causes, from war misadventure and other natural conditions, for this quarter, were 316 vessels of 612,519 tons. This is less than in preceding quarters, due in part to smaller war losses. The war losses of all nations for the quarter ending in March include 137 vessels of 389,994 tons, more than one-third of these being those of other countries than Great Britain. In the September quarter of last year, for instance, the total war losses were 229 vessels of 462,553 tons, while in the December quarter of last year the war losses were 167 vessels of 409,587 tons, so it will be seen there is a falling off. Neutral countries are suffering heavily. In the quarter under review, the war losses of Holland were eight vessels, 34,355 tons; of Norway, twelve vessels, 21,159 tons; of Sweden, four vessels, 3,996 tons, and of Spain, three vessels, 5,981 tons. The fact that the

German fleet has been swept from the high seas is shown by the circumstance that their war losses were only two vessels, 474 tons, and their total losses from all causes five vessels, 5,058 tons. Among the Allies other than Great Britain, France has lost most heavily during this quarter, its war loss being sixteen vessels, 47,408 tons, but, on the other hand, only five small craft were lost by misadventure, the total loss being 48,407 tons. Italy lost by war operation vessels totaling 8,102 tons, but eight vessels were lost by misadventure of double the tonnage lost. Japan lost no vessels owing to war, and the losses by natural causes made up nine vessels, 39,835 tons. Russia lost by war three vessels, 4,700 tons, and eight others.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels told the delegates to the ninth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association in Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 15, that they need have no fear of the earnest and enthusiastic co-operation of the Navy Department with any practical plan looking for the improvement of the inland waterways along the coast. The association is interested in completing the inland waterway from Massachusetts to Florida. "Three great projects that will prove our ability to conceive and carry out national improvements for the near future," Secretary Daniels said, "are the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, the improvement of the Sacramento River, and the completing of the inland waterway so that a submarine may travel through the inner passage from Boston to Key West, ready to dart out at half a dozen important places to strike terror to any enemy lurking on our coast. This inland waterway is primarily to secure cheap water transportation, but it has a military value as well, and in considering its worth to the republic both must be regarded. The importance of sheltered water paths up and down our Atlantic coast, sheltered from the violence of mid-winter Atlantic storms through which small boats may proceed, has been enormously increased by the conditions of modern warfare." Mr. Daniels drew attention to the importance of small craft in warfare and said that in former years ships were built of such draft as the depths of rivers demanded, but to-day rivers are deepened to accommodate the size of ships and the needs of commerce.

That the early opinions of British navy officers that the submarines of the enemy would be powerless to make any appreciable military success toward wresting the control of the seas from the Allies still holds good, the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, shows. In commenting on a fight in the North Sea on Aug. 18, 1916, it says: "We know that the Lion, for instance, on being partially disabled in the Dogger Bank action, was brought back to her base without further molestation, her destroyer screen providing effective protection against underwater craft. So, too, the Marlborough, after being detached from the Grand Fleet by Sir John Jellicoe early on the morning of June 1, beat off a submarine attack during her journey home, although her speed had been reduced. The difficulties of obtaining a favorable position for getting off a torpedo at a vessel traveling under the escort of five destroyers will be appreciated by everybody. If, as may be hoped, the Westfalen did not succeed in reaching port—and in itself the German statement is not sufficient to dispose of the belief expressed in the British communiqué—she is, so far as published information shows, the first battleship of the 'dreadnought' type to be sunk by a submarine in the war. The Pommern, torpedoed by Commander Horton, was, of course, a pre-dreadnought, and so were the Turkish battleships Messudieh and Barbarossa, sunk by Commanders Holbrook and Nasmith, respectively. The Marlborough and the French battleship Jean Bart are cases in which only comparatively slight damage resulted from torpedo hits."

Owing to the fact that the United States Government will require from 150,000 to 220,000 tons of steel plates for the building of new war vessels next year, some concern has been manifested in the Pittsburgh market lest the Government be shut out in favor of commercial craft which are also in great demand. Naval authorities have been assured that the steel mills will hold open a sufficient rolling capacity for the Government. Large inquiries for plates have been set aside without consideration. Japan and Italy have been turned away, and Great Britain cannot find a taker for 10,000 tons. More than 50,000 tons of plates have been refused. American shipyards are anxious inquirers for plates. One steel company has received inquiries for 75,000 tons and has quoted on 30,000 tons. The Bethlehem Steel Company's shipyard is in need of 10,000 tons of plates. The Sun Shipbuilding Company has delayed placing its order for 7,000 tons. The United States Government requires 12,000 tons for tenders and fuel ships.

Submarine blockade running appears to be worth something over 300 per cent., according to reported figures incidental to the Deutschland's dash across the Atlantic. Including the cost of construction, the expense of operation, overhead charges, cost of cargo and administration expense, the outlay was slightly over a million dollars. The cargo is said to have been marketed on this side for about \$3,300,000, which would leave a net profit of nearly \$2,300,000. The percentage of profit on the cargo alone was something like 500. Yet the German director of the North German Lloyd says the submarine Deutschland would not be used after the war, as the cost of their operation was too great.

In commenting on the views expressed by Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., on the battle of Jutland between British and German fleets, the United Service Magazine of London, England, for September, 1916, says: "Our interest in his remarks lies chiefly in his view that 'the contention of British writers that the sacrifice of the British cruiser squadron in fighting a delaying action against battleships in the hope of bringing on a decisive action between the main fleets is not sound, for the simple reason that the military situation did not require the British fleet to fight a decisive action, or any action at all.' The same argument might have been used before Trafalgar, or in many previous actions in which the navy has been engaged. But the position and prestige of the British navy has not been gained by merely parading a superior force which an enemy has been disinclined to fight, but by forcing an action even under unfavorable circumstances, such as Quiberon Bay, showing that an enemy's fleet at sea will be attacked if there is any reasonable expectation of defeating it. That there was such reasonable expectation is the opinion of Admiral Jellicoe and the Admiralty, and if the result on account of the weather was not as successful as we could have wished, Admiral Beatty's conduct of the action may yet be approved. Nelson at the Nile might have failed if more of his ships had grounded like the Culloden, or at St. Vincent if he had not been supported and the Spaniards had sunk the Captain. The sure *coup d'oeil* of our national hero is not given to all naval officers, but we must endeavor to follow his example, and show that the same spirit animates the navy of to-day. On Captain Sims's argument the caution of Hotham or Calder is more to be commended than the bolder action of our greater sailors; but this is not what is expected of the British navy, and it would be a dangerous precedent to show that we were 'out' for safety rather than victory."

"The Germans and ourselves," says the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, "are the only ones among all the belligerents who regularly publish rolls of the losses suffered by our respective armies, but the lists issued by the German military authorities, though appalling enough, may probably be taken as not including all the losses which have been suffered in every theater of the war, European and Colonial, in which the troops of Germany have been engaged. The figures, such as they are, are now available up to the end of July, and they show that the number of casualties of all kinds reaches the total of 3,135,177, so that if, as some people have assured us, the number of men upon whom Germany can count for opposing the Allies was twelve million, there are already considerably more than a fourth of that total hors de combat. But a careful study of the tables shows that a very considerable proportion of these casualties are actually shown as remaining in the ranks, while experience has taught us that a very high percentage of those shown as 'wounded' or 'slightly wounded' are able to return to duty with their units in a comparatively short space of time; and it is only the killed, died of disease, prisoners, missing, and severely wounded whom we can regard as casualties in the real sense of the word. Thus from the full total of 3,135,177 we should deduct at least 1,567,985, or close upon half, who have probably been sufficiently patched up to rejoin the ranks. The German casualty lists admit a loss of 157,975 men as prisoners; it would be interesting to be furnished with a return of the number of prisoners which Austria-Hungary has lost in two years of war to the Russian, Serbian and Italian armies."

All through this war, writes Frank H. Simonds in the American Review of Reviews, we have heard most about the western front. And this has been true, whether decisive actions like the Marne and Verdun were going on, or minor affairs like the countless little local attacks and counter-attacks from the Vosges to the sea. "This is bound to continue, but there is every indication now that the decision in the war will come not in the west, but in the east. Bear in mind that in the Civil War our fathers, North and South, had their attention fixed upon Richmond and Washington and counted the Virginia campaigns the decisive operations. They were not. While Lee held Grant for many months, with little change of front, and prevented him from obtaining any considerable advantage, the whole Confederacy crumbled to nothing under the blows of Thomas and Sherman. The western field in Europe may again become the most important, but it is not at the moment, and Russian, Italian and, above all, Balkan operations deserve far closer attention. If you think first of the battle of the Somme, you will necessarily get a distorted view of the war. The long trench war before Petersburg similarly misled Americans in 1864. But if you think of the battle of Europe, as historians now think of the whole field of the Civil War operations of 1864, if you think of Sherman, of the Italians fulfilling a part of Thomas's mission, if you recall how Sherman and Thomas broke the back of the South while Lee and Grant stood firm—you will see the picture as it is in its making and be able to judge accurately the real state of the war."

M. Maurice Barrès, speaking on Britain's part in the war, said: "That four millions of men should offer themselves to the perils of such a war is proof of a very remarkable social sense and social conscience." War, it seems then, is also to be credited with wakening the "social conscience."

One of the chief medical discoveries of the European war is sphagnum moss as a dressing for wounds. It has rapidly made headway among surgeons and nurses and the demand threatens to overlap the supply. The chief depot at Edinburgh, Scotland, is receiving orders from the British War Office for twenty thousand dressings a week. The peculiar virtues of sphagnum moss are its lightness—which makes it much more comfortable than cotton wool, especially in hot weather—its silky, comfortable feeling, and its remarkable powers of absorption, by which it carries in its wet state fully ten times its own weight of water. The moss grows abundantly upon moorlands wherever peat and heather are found. The moss is being gathered in most of the moorland parts of the British Isles by shepherds, keepers, voluntary workers of all sorts, ministers, school children and boy scouts. At the central depots the moss is picked and cleaned, antiseptically treated, and then put under a hydraulic press. The dressings in their final form are like little square biscuits, with gauze on either side. These are being sent in a continuous stream to every field of war. They are especially useful for field dressings,

as an enormous number of them can be packed in a small space.

"According to reports from Germany received at Berne," says a despatch to the Wireless Press, "the dismissal of Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn from the post of Chief of the German General Staff was due to his suggestion of a complete change in Germany's war plans, which Emperor William indignantly rejected. Predicting the complete downfall of Bulgaria as the result of converging attacks from the north and south and in the end a consequent interruption of communications with Turkey, General von Falkenhayn urged that the whole Balkan campaign be abandoned, that the eastern line be shortened and that the occupied territory in France be evacuated. The General expressed the opinion that the transformation of German strategy into a purely defensive campaign on a shorter front would paralyze the Entente Allies and make it impossible for them to crush Austro-German resistance unless they fought with unlimited resources and then for ten years. Persistence in the present plan of campaign, he said, would lead to disaster. Field Marshal von Hindenburg denounced this advice as childish, cowardly and unworthy of the Germans. Emperor William took von Hindenburg's view and dismissed von Falkenhayn."

The terrific and unprecedented bombardments of the present war, combined with fatigue and exposure, have naturally given rise to numerous cases of nervous and mental shock, says the Journal of the American Medical Association. These fall into three main groups. In the first the symptoms are due to the bursting of high explosive shells near the patient or to the secondary effects of the explosion, such as burial under earth and debris or the inhalation of noxious gases. The second group includes cases of a general neuroathetic character, attributable to exhaustion of the nervous system resulting from physical and nervous strain, sleeplessness, fear, anxiety, and harassing sights and experiences. The third group includes cases of mental breakdown, mental confusion, mania, melancholia and delusional psychoses. At the commencement of the war the patients with nervous shock and neurasthenia were transferred from overseas with medical and surgical patients, and were treated in the general wards of the hospitals at which they arrived, while the patients with mental disorder were transferred to the established institutions at Netley for the treatment of mental patients in the service of the army.

Colonel Repington, says The Broad Arrow, gives a full account of the Alpini and of the Austrian chamois hunters, foresters and cragmen who helped to train the German Alpine Corps before it went to Serbia. He says that upon nine-tenths of Italy's frontier the war is Alpine, and that the Alpini are "the cream of the army." Yet before the war the army of Italy included only eight Alpini regular regiments and thirty-eight Alpini companies of mobile militia—though twenty-two battalions of Alpini territorial militia were to be formed on mobilization. Alpini units were not included in the army corps organization, but were to be used with mountain artillery as "troupes de couverture." To-day the 12-inch howitzer finds a scope for its activities in these parts, throwing its shells ten miles over mountains 10,000 feet high. Where roads do not exist they are made, and so the published maps are all at fault. The air railway on chains is also much used for loads up to 400 kilos. The feat of emplacing at an elevation of 9,000 feet guns, each weighing eleven tons, its carriage five tons, and its platform thirty tons, within twelve hours is perhaps a record in mountaineering.

The New York Monuments Commission for the battlefields of Gettysburg, Chattanooga and Antietam have issued three handsome volumes of great historical value. They are entitled "Major Gen. James S. Wadsworth at Gettysburg and Other Fields," "Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, New York Veterans, Gettysburg, 1913," and "Webb and His Brigade at the Angle at Gettysburg." These volumes, which are elaborate works, show the most careful and exact work on the part of the commission in compiling them. The volumes are made further interesting by numerous pictures of old battlefields reproduced from photographs, photographs of monuments and tablets, etc., addresses of speakers and other interesting data. The works are handsomely and durably bound and reflect great credit on the commission. The commission is made up of the following: Col. Clinton Beckwith and Lewis R. Stegman, Gen. Horatio C. King, Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, The Adjutant General, and J. W. Lynch, secretary.

The first tour of duty of the Massachusetts Naval Aero Company began on Sept. 16 at Mystery Island and will continue for two weeks. About thirty-five men under the command of Lieut. John B. Blood, of Newburyport, made up the encampment, and included among them are eleven men who will actually participate in the flying. Their outfit was forwarded from the Charlestown Navy Yard. Three or four machines will be at the disposal of the flyers. None of them, with the exception of Clifford Webster, a professional flyer and a member of the Marblehead squad, has yet flown alone. It is hoped by the officers and men of the company that the Government will be willing to send down two or three submarines to aid in the maneuvers, as it will be the duty of the flyers to do scout work and search for submarines. A volunteer patrol boat owned by Loring Swasey, of Boston, will also be used.

American shipping in foreign trade has increased from 2,405 vessels of 1,076,152 gross tons on June 30, 1914, to 3,135 vessels of 2,194,470 gross tons on June 30, 1916, according to the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Nearly half of this tonnage, 320 vessels of 1,074,679 gross tons, hails from New York city.

British censorship of United States mail has extended to official letters to the Navy Department from the Far East, according to press reports from Washington. On the eve of Great Britain's note replying to State Department protests against the mail censorship, censors at Vancouver, B.C., opened several letters addressed to the Navy Department from Navy officers at Hong Kong, some of whom have the diplomatic status of naval attachés. Admiral Benson, Acting Secretary of the Navy, said on Sept. 16 the interference with official mail had been called to the attention of the State Department

in each instance and protests made to London. The censorship, he explained, apparently had not been general, as many similar letters had been received unopened, and mail going East had not been disturbed.

That the adoption of a steel helmet for the purpose of reducing the number of fatalities from head wounds has had the opposite effect in some cases was reported by Dr. R. C. Bryan, head of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's hospital at Juilly, France, who arrived in New York on Sept. 13 on the French liner La Touraine, from Bordeaux. He said that since the French soldiers had been using the steel helmet there had been high mortality from wounds in the head, just below the protection of the helmet. Before the adoption of the helmet many who were hit in the skull recovered. The security of the helmet prompted daring ones to risk their lives by putting their heads too high above the trenches.

How limited our military resources are is shown through the fact, which must be a typical and not an isolated incident, that there will be no military drill at the University of Oregon before the second semester of school, and probably not until next year, according to an announcement made recently by President P. L. Campbell. Military instruction was authorized by the Board of Regents last spring and the school made application for instructors and equipment under the new law. It is stated that an officer cannot be assigned, owing to conditions on the Mexican border, and equipment cannot be supplied, because of the demand by the National Guard of the various states.

To reinforce the Army Nurse Corps on the Mexican border the War Department has obtained from the American Red Cross 125 graduate Red Cross enrolled nurses for assignment to camp and base hospitals distributed along the frontier from Nogales, Ariz., to Brownsville, Texas. Fifteen of these 125 are representatives of big civil hospitals in which American Red Cross base hospital units have been organized by Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., the director general of military relief of the Red Cross. Although Colonel Kean has organized twenty-five base hospitals, eight only of these will be represented in this detail of 125 nurses.

From statements made to officials of the State Department at New York Sept. 18, 1916, by twenty-seven Americans who served aboard the steamer Kelvina, it was alleged that this steamer was torpedoed by a German submarine without warning. The Kelvina, which had been chartered to the Donaldson Line and which, according to the testimony of the twenty-seven men, was sent to the bottom in the British Channel, five miles off the coast of England, on Sept. 2, remained afloat for thirteen hours and forty minutes, the men said, and then sank, stern first. All aboard were saved by a British trawler.

Writing on "Torpedoes and Torpedo Craft" in the Candian Military Gazette, Comdr. E. Hamilton Curry, of the British navy, says: "Nowadays, when the big ship comes into action, granting sufficient visibility, at a distance of from ten miles downward, the torpedo with a maximum range of five miles does not—to use the vernacular—have a show." Yet in Admiral Jellicoe's report on the battle of Jutland he credited the Moresby with a hit with one of her torpedoes fired apparently at a range of 14,000 yards or, roughly, eight miles. It took the torpedo eight minutes to reach its mark.

From Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, it is reported that the crude oil that had been thrown overboard by Uncle Sam's warships to quell the raging waters which destroyed the U.S.S. Memphis during the recent storm, stuck to the wings of sea gulls and other water fowl taking refuge in the bays along the coast, and rendered them helpless and unable to fly for several days. Members of the U.S. Marine Corps, on expeditionary duty there, captured hundreds of the birds with their naked hands. The oil-begrimed fowl wandered up and down on the beach, crying pitifully, while the marines stood guard to see that boys did not harm them.

Bills for the recent mobilization of New York state troops, pouring into the Adjutant General's office at Albany, indicate that the total expenditures incurred in calling out the troops for Federal service will approximate \$1,000,000. Of this amount, the Federal Government has sent \$450,000 to the Adjutant General's Department as its share of expenses to date. The Federal Government will pay about ninety per cent. of the cost of mobilization, and the expenditures of the state alone show that virtually all the \$600,000 appropriated by the state will be spent.

One of the aeroplanes built by the Sturtevant Aeroplane Company, of Boston, Mass., for the U.S. Navy was tested on Sept. 17, rising 2,600 feet in six minutes and attaining a speed of seventy-five miles an hour. After the tests a flight was made carrying a passenger. The machine is of the convertible type, with pontoons for use on the water and wheels for land. The motor is 140 horsepower and the wings spread forty-five feet. This aeroplane is one of six ordered by the Navy for training purposes.

The Federal Government of Australia has drawn up a proposition to hold a referendum on the question of establishing compulsory military service in Australia. The Premier, William M. Hughes, on his return from England recently, suggested the adoption of a conscription plan. This aroused some opposition, which led to the adoption of the present proposal.

A press despatch states that the small-arms plant at the Rock Island Arsenal is to be reopened on Sept. 25 to manufacture rifles. Eight hundred persons will be employed. Plans for the 1,250,000 munitions plant are being prepared, and it is hoped to begin actual work on the buildings this year.

The total area of the Panama Canal Zone, including the waters of Gatun Lake, is 502.5 square miles.

THE LEWIS GUN AGAIN.

The New York Times occupies a large amount of space in its issues of Sept. 18 and 19 with a criticism of the Ordnance Department of the Army and of General Crozier personally for the failure to adopt the Lewis gun. The essential facts brought forward appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some weeks in advance of this elaborate discussion of the matter, which has called forth this letter from General Crozier:

University Club, New York, Sept. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Sir: I read in your issue of to-day an article and an editorial upon the subject of the Lewis machine-gun and its relations with the Ordnance Department of the Army, of which I am the chief, containing certain statements and charges so prominently put forth that I do not think they should remain unnoticed even for twenty-four hours, although in that length of time, being away from my office and its records, I cannot make the complete and conclusive answer which the facts would render possible.

The article contains the following:

"Why didn't the Government accept your gun when you offered it free to the Ordnance Bureau?" Colonel Lewis was asked.

"That's a question I am unable to answer, for I don't know. The only thing that I do know is that I tried to give it to them and that they refused to take it," was Colonel Lewis's answer.

I do not know whether or not your representative rightly attributed this statement to Colonel Lewis, but it is untrue. Colonel Lewis never offered his machine gun to the Ordnance Bureau, and never, to my knowledge, offered it to any other branch of the Government free of charge. The first formal presentation of the gun for test was by private parties, who claimed full control of it, and neither then nor since made any intimation that they were offering it otherwise than as a commercial proposition; and the gun itself was of foreign manufacture.

It is not true that the gun was tested by any board appointed or controlled by me. There have been two tests by boards appointed by the War Department, upon each of which there was one member only from my department; and there has been no refusal of test. Both tests resulted in reports adverse to the Lewis gun, and if it had been adopted for the service it would have been in contravention of these reports.

The Lewis gun has undoubtedly done a great deal of service in the European war, but not all the reports which we have received of it have been favorable. It has been used by the English, and the Benet-Mercier gun has been used by the French, and there has been no bit of evidence that the conclusions of our own testing boards as to their relative merits would not be borne out by a comparison of their performance in the two allied armies. If there has been error in these conclusions, it has been by the best agencies which the War Department has known how to create for considering the subject.

In the so-called Plattsburg test none of the safeguards of thoroughness or fairness was present. A small number of rounds only were fired, which did not include the essential endurance test. No responsible officer would have been justified in basing conclusions upon its results. Hastily and respectfully,

WILLIAM CROZIER.

Colonel Lewis, as noted in our issue of Sept. 2, in May, 1896, wrote to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification offering his dial telegraph for military use without conditions, and including in this offer "every instrument or device that I may at any time submit to you." Similar specific offers were made later on of sights to a service quadrant and a field gun (Oct. 6, 1900). Nov. 10, 1906, Colonel Lewis wrote to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification asking to have it officially recorded that he had "no pecuniary interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the manufacture or sale to the Government of any of his inventions."

Colonel Lewis further declares that in August, 1896, he wrote to Major Phipps, who was then a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, relative to a service quadrant: "The design was submitted without thought of personal claim of right to remuneration if adopted, and I hereby expressly waive all claims of every nature to right in said device. It is the property of the Government absolutely."

On Oct. 6, 1900, he addresses the Secretary of War relative to design of a field gun: "It being definitely understood that I give absolutely to the War Department all rights in the improvements or principles of construction employed."

Jan. 11, 1907, he wrote the Military Secretary relative to an automobile torpedo: "It is understood on my part * * * I shall have no pecuniary interest in the matter, present or future."

The Times says: "The statement that Colonel Lewis had offered his gun to the United States Army without compensation to himself was confirmed at the War Department. It was said there that the right to manufacture the gun had been turned over by Colonel Lewis to the Savage Automatic Arms Company, of Utica, N.Y., and that Colonel Lewis was entitled to a royalty on the sale of each gun. Colonel Lewis, however, it was said, had agreed not to accept any royalty on guns of his invention sold to the United States Government. * * * Major Gen. Leonard Wood was Chief of Staff when Colonel Lewis offered to give his gun to the Government in 1910. The offer was made in his presence, General Wood said yesterday. Colonel Lewis himself said to a Times reporter on Saturday that 'I gave the gun to them, but they would not take it.'"

As to the Plattsburg test, we are informed that it was ordered by the department commander, was under the charge of officers of the Regular Army, and was in every respect conducted on the usual careful manner attending such official trials. We have had access to the report of this trial for some time, but as our information was given in confidence we were not able to use it. Now that it has appeared in the Times we are able to give the report of this trial board, which is as follows:

MACHINE GUN TEST AT PLATTSBURG.

Report of tests made with the Lewis and Benet-Mercier machine-guns at Plattsburg, N.Y., June 13 and 14, 1916.

These tests were made pursuant to verbal orders of the Department Commander, under the supervision of a board consisting of the following officers: Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., A.D.C.; 1st Lieut. Townsend Whelan, 29th Inf., and J. F. Taulbee, 2d Cav.

Capt. W. R. Smedberg, jr., 2d Cav., was present during all the trials.

Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d Cav., commanding machine-gun troop of that regiment, was in charge of the Benet-Mercier guns, and Mr. J. J. Dooley, of the Savage Arms Company, was in charge of the Lewis guns.

Two Benet-Mercier and two Lewis guns were used in these tests. A crew of four partially instructed men (civilian attendants, Military Instruction Camp) was assigned to each gun, and one thoroughly instructed man (to reduce jams only) was assigned each two guns. The instructed man with the Lewis guns was furnished by the Savage Arms Company; the

one with the Benet-Mercier guns was a non-commissioned officer of the Machine-gun Troop, 2d Cav.

NIGHT FIRING, JUNE 13, 1916, 8:40 P.M.

The time necessary for each of the guns to go into action was approximately the same—about fifteen seconds. A small electric torch light was used while jams were being reduced. Weather, clear, moonlight.

First, 600 yards test. To fire ninety rounds.

Benet-Mercier.

The first gun finished in 1 min. and 15 secs. without a jam. Second gun jammed; cause, stripped shell. Changed barrels after firing some five or ten shots. Remaining shots fired as rifle fire. Would not function because of clogged gas vent in second barrel.

Lewis.

First gun finished in 15 secs. Second gun jammed (after firing first shot), caused by rack assembling spring not being properly adjusted. The rack was replaced and the gun finished its ninety-four rounds in 10 mins. 28 secs.

It was reported to board that second gun had been assembled by civilian attendants in afternoon, and they had failed to adjust spring properly.

500 yards test. To fire ninety rounds.

Benet-Mercier.

First gun, 2 mins., 1 jam; cause, ejected shell rebounding from wooden post back into chamber. Second gun, first clip, 8 mins. 20 secs.; second clip, 4 mins. 40 secs. Twenty-three misfires. Did not finish clip. Gun out of commission, due to jams caused by clogged gas vent.

Lewis.

First gun, 13 secs.; second gun, 17 secs.

Second, 600 yards test. To fire ninety rounds.

First gun finished in 1 min. 45 secs. Second gun fired twenty shots out of first clip as single firer. Did not finish clip. Changed spring in 3 mins.; fired three shots in second clip. Ceased firing on account clogged gas port.

First gun finished in about 12 secs. Second gun did not function until eight or ten shots had been fired; finished in 50 secs. Failure due to insufficient gas pressure.

DAY FIRING, JUNE 14, 1916, 2:25 P.M.

To fire 470 rounds in the least time. One Benet-Mercier and one Lewis.

Benet-Mercier.

4 mins. 55 secs. Seven interruptions, two of which were jams.

Lewis.

7 mins. 30 secs. Necessary to change feed arm and extractor, because of burred feed pall and worn corners on magazines.

To fire the greatest number of shots in two minutes.

150—Four interruptions due to overheating.

752—Nine interruptions due to worn corners on magazine.

MOBILITY.

Two Benet-Mercier and two Lewis. Each carried by one man, advancing up a steep hill and taking a position on crest. Each was handled with equal ease and facility.

Firing 420 rounds, to be loaded and fired by one man. (One expert to reduce jams only.)

Benet-Mercier.

After firing thirty-five rounds, firing pin caught, causing serious jam, which after twenty-five minutes' work was not reduced, and another gun was substituted for next test.

Lewis.

3 mins. 45 secs. Three interruptions; one due to failure to feed, the other two to failure to extract.

Sand test. Three Benet-Mercier and two Lewis magazines. The loaded magazines were filled with sand (one with wet and one with dry), and were fired without cleaning, except removal of such sand as fell out when magazines were shaken.

Benet-Mercier.

Fired only eight or ten shots in 5 minutes' firing. Too much head space, causing ruptured shells. Gun would not function and test was stopped.

Lewis.

1 min. 3 secs. (one interruption). Gun then fired four magazines in 53 seconds to demonstrate its functioning without sand being removed from gun.

Two magazines filled with thick mud, gun remaining uncleaned after sand test.

48 secs.; one jam, due to small gravel in post hole. Lewis fired twenty cartridges with battered shells in 3 secs. No jams.

Anti-air craft or aeroplane mount. No mount available.

No mount available.

Mount fixed on end of upright post. Gun satisfactorily fired from this mount through a vertical arc of at least 45° above and below the horizontal. The gun could have been fired almost vertically either up or down. The gun was also revolved on the axis of the barrel both when clean and during the sand test, and functioned satisfactorily in all positions.

The Benet-Mercier guns used were those of the 2d Cavalry. Lieutenant Gordon states they were in the best possible condition at the time of the test. The Lewis guns were new ones, built according to British specifications, using British ammunition.

It will be noted that the Benet-Mercier guns performed better at the beginning of the test, while the Lewis guns improved with use. It is believed the interruptions in the Lewis guns due to worn corners on circumference of magazine could be prevented by making these corners less rounded.

In the opinion of the board the mobility of the two guns is practically the same. Each can be handled by one man; the size of crew depends simply upon the amount of ammunition carried.

The superiority of the Lewis gun in every other particular was clearly demonstrated. The following special advantages being noted: 1. Simplicity. This was especially important in the night work. 2. The comparative rapidity and ease with which a fresh magazine can be attached and removed in case of jam. 3. More efficient cooling device. 4. Ease in cocking piece for first shot. 5. Comparative ease in reduction of jams. 6. Remarkably satisfactory action in mud and sand tests, and with deformed cartridges.

HALSTEAD DOREY, Capt., 4th Inf.

TOWNSEND WHELAN, 1st Lieut., 29th Inf.

J. F. TAULBEE, 1st Lieut., 2d Cav.

Concerning this controversy the New York Evening Post says: "There is such an obvious conflict of opinion and statement as to the merits of the Lewis machine gun that it is well to have Secretary Baker's assurance that this long-standing controversy will soon be settled once for all. Meanwhile, it is to be noted that General Crozier has the highest standing as an ordnance officer; that he has no other interest in the success or failure of any gun save to obtain the weapon which will reflect the greatest credit upon his corps, and be of the greatest use to the

Army; that every inventor who fails of recognition believes that there is some subtle influence working against him; and that, in this case, the unfavorable reports on the Lewis gun were made not by ordnance officers alone, but by boards of officers upon which only one ordnance officer served. If the Ordnance Department has been guilty of any lapse, it may have been in not running after the makers of Colonel Lewis's gun for more tests. It is only fair to add that the record of this Government since its foundation in failing to take up and aid inventors like Fulton, Ericsson and Holland naturally raises a presumption in favor of an inventor in any controversy with the Government. But in this case we are sure that General Crozier will court the fullest inquiry—indeed his memorandum of May 8 last, in which he pledges his department to encourage the makers of the Lewis gun, speaks for itself. Mr. Baker's judicial qualities will speedily enable him to get at the facts in the case."

THE MILITARY AEROPLANE PROBLEM.

The Signal Corps of the U.S. Army has opened its campaign of preparation for enlarging the aviation section of the Army by issuing a memorandum on "Military Aeroplanes" that is declared to be the "most important announcement that the War Department has ever issued in regard to aeronautics," and which will startle many constructors by its first announcement, which submits "that the type of aeroplane which all constructors have attempted to build in this country, the so-called two-place reconnaissance tractor biplane with one motor, is a false development."

This memorandum was prepared in the office of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier and is entitled, "Memorandum on the Future Developments of Military Aeroplanes for the Army Air Service and Proper Motive Units Thereof." It is published in Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering for Sept. 15, and in sending the memorandum to the editor of that publication the Signal Office wrote: "The purpose of this memorandum is to initiate discussion." That it is likely to there can be no doubt, for its criticism of existing types of American machines obviously comes from a profound and wide-angled knowledge of flying machines used in the present European war as well as of the development of native aeroplanes, Colonel Squier having been the first passenger carried by the Wrights in one of their machines; and in the two years of the European war he has had unusual opportunities to study the lessons of the war as it affected the air service in particular.

The Signal Corps memorandum points out that while it is impossible at this date to predict with any degree of accuracy what the development in the design of military aeroplanes will be a few months hence, it must help the motor builders by giving them all the information at the disposal of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps upon which to base their efforts. Its first criticism is that we have already quoted against the two-place tractor biplane, "its reason for being appearing to be a natural growth from the tractor training machine." The deduction is that "it has been much simpler and easier to design by increasing the scale than to design a new." The existing type would be all very well if the U.S. Army was fighting an enemy unarmed with aeroplanes for long range reconnaissances, but "it appears to be utterly at the mercy of an attacking aeroplane" of the "Pursuit" type (the fast, strong climbing, one man, with machine gun) or the larger type capable of carrying a load of bombs, of considerable radius of action, and of fighting an aeroplane whether it be in front or to the rear.

For the pursuit type the memorandum suggests that we can safely follow in this country such successful types in Europe as the Fokker, Nieuport and the Vickers, among others, specifying that ours will be biplanes. In case of war our Army would require twenty-one per cent. of its supply of aeroplanes to consist of these machines. For the larger type a machine of 260 horsepower is suggested, the power being obtained from one or two units, as, for the present, a thoroughly developed motor of over 200 horsepower cannot be obtained. Such a flying machine has unusual versatility and can carry gasoline enough for 600 miles' flight and nearly 500 pounds in bombs in the extreme of both of these elements of operation. Such a machine could carry two men and would be an ideal "strategical" two-man reconnaissance machine capable of defending itself from attack. It could be easily changed to carry three men and be an ideal "Combat" machine to act as escort to our bomber. If a third man was not carried or a great weight in bombs it could be possible to substitute pontoons for the landing wheels and thus obtain a military hydro-aeroplane which should be very versatile in its functions. Twenty-eight per cent. of this type of machine would be required of our total of aeroplanes in war time.

Special types that would be required by our Army will include machines especially designed for scouting over mountains or forest-covered country, of which there is a large extent in the United States, twenty per cent. of these being required, according to the memorandum, in time of war. In order that these aeroplanes may land in narrow roads at very low speed or in restricted areas in such country the gross weight being kept very low and the span very small. Future military service may also require twin motored machines for carrying very large bombs or for extreme long range duty as seaplanes with two motors of about 180 horsepower each, the motors probably being of the 12-cylinder V water cooled type. It may be in addition to these that a primary training machine, the prototype of the French school "Penguin," should be designed and developed with a view to driving it with a standard automobile motor of, say, 70 horsepower, the motor to be run normally at a speed to give about 40 horsepower. Such machines might be turned out quickly and cheaply in case of emergency for training a large number of novices rapidly, as at the outset of war.

That there is need for the development of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps is shown by the fact that the 1st Aero Company of the N.G.N.Y. disbanded on Sept. 18 at their camp at Mineola, N.Y., owing to the fact that most of the men have been unable to receive any training in flying. From Washington it was announced on the same date, according to the New York World, that the training of the authorized corps of citizen reserve aviators would begin with an appropriation of \$900,000 for salaries alone, as soon as the regulations for the reserve corps have been drawn up and approved.

A London prize court has awarded the officers and crew of the Australian cruiser Sydney \$9,925 in connection with the sinking of the German cruiser Emden in November, 1914. The complement of the destroyer Kennet received \$875 for the sinking of the Turkish

vessel Mastiko, while \$8,025 was awarded the crews of the armed merchant cruiser Alcantara and the converted cruiser Andes for the destruction of the German raider Greif in the North Sea on Feb. 29.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

It is exceedingly gratifying to the American Red Cross, says Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., retired, acting chairman, Central Committee, American Red Cross, in an article in the American Red Cross Magazine, to be able to announce to the public and its members that during the six months ending July 31, 1916, its membership has increased from about 27,000—which represented the growth of the society during ten years following its reorganization in 1905—to about 210,000, an increase of nearly 800 per cent. in its membership in the last six months. That in this same time the number of Red Cross chapters organized throughout the country has increased from 110 to 199; that while up to six months ago practically nothing had been done toward organized Red Cross preparedness for furnishing volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of our Army and Navy in time of war, during the last six months the personnel required for twenty-five base hospitals of 500 beds each for the Army have been selected and enrolled from among the staff of twenty-five of the largest and best hospitals of the country; that several naval base hospitals, which are about half the size of the Army base hospitals, are now being organized; that funds for the purchase of equipment of sixteen of the twenty-five Army base hospitals, costing \$25,000 each, have been subscribed, and that the purchase of the material for these base hospital units has been begun, and the equipment as purchased is being stored so as to be ready for immediate use in case of need; that, in addition to this organization of base hospital units, the personnel required for two field columns for transferring the sick and wounded from the transfer hospitals of the Regular Army medical service to the Red Cross base hospitals have been selected and enrolled from among the staff of two of the important hospitals of the country, and \$10,000 toward the purchase of the equipment for one of these field columns has been subscribed.

A wide variety of military relief supplies coming within the list of officially approved articles have been shipped by the American Red Cross to various points for the aid and comfort of the military forces of the United States. The number of cases shipped during July and the points of destination follow: Douglas, Ariz., 12 cases; Nogales, Ariz., 100 cases; Columbus, N.M., 12 cases; Peekskill, N.Y., 1 case; Brownsville, Texas, 12 cases; El Paso, Texas, 7 cases; McAllen, Texas, 16 cases; San Antonio, Texas, 82 cases. In the same month there have been shipped to Belgium 29 packages; to England, 20; to France, 1,039; to Italy, 81; to Russia, 63, and to Serbia, 43.

Col. Jefferson R. Kean, M.C., U.S., director general of military relief of the American Red Cross, commends the establishment by Red Cross chapters of refreshment stations for troops en route, and calls attention to the order recently issued returning 21,000 troops to their home station. He requests that chapters on the routes of travel inform themselves of the time at which troop trains are expected to arrive and provide refreshment and entertainment for them, as was so successfully done when the troops went south two months ago.

THE NAVAL VOLUNTEER CRUISE.

As a result of the recent naval maneuvers in Boston Harbor, in which power boats of the Boston Yacht Club's power squadron and several boats unattached took part, plans are already on foot to form a basic squadron of ten patrol boats among the Boston yachtsmen for the 1st Naval District. These boats will be of one design and will possibly be sixty feet in length and mount two guns, one forward and one aft, 3-pounders.

The general impression from the maneuvers was that a little larger boat than the forty-five footers now in commission in District 2 would fill the bill better for general patrol work, although, for harbor defense, the forty-five footers prove effective. Under rough weather conditions the Scooter, a fifty-three-footer, owned by John L. Saltonstall, and built on naval specifications, acted well. She averaged from fifteen to twenty-one miles an hour in rough sea with the wind blowing half a gale, and it is this type of boat, says the Boston Transcript, which Navy officers feel would be best for the Government to maintain. Several New York men who have forty-five footers are thinking seriously of building larger boats for next season, and the two districts will undoubtedly be defended by fleets of volunteer boats that will be fast and manned by skilled civilian sailors.

The eighty-nine volunteers from the Pacific coast states of Oregon, Utah, Idaho, California, Montana and Washington returned to their home ports and were discharged on Sept. 9. They made the "preparedness" cruise on the U.S.S. South Dakota and New Orleans. The naval volunteers have formed an association called the Northwest Naval Volunteer League, for the purpose of advocating preparedness. Before leaving the cruiser New Orleans the volunteers signed a testimonial to Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga, U.S.N., and the other officers of the ship expressing their appreciation of the courtesy, kindness and patience of the officers of the New Orleans.

THE WRECK OF THE MEMPHIS.

A graphic, tersely worded report of the tidal wave which wrecked the U.S. cruiser Memphis on the rocks of the harbor at Santo Domingo is contained in a letter written by Lieut. Philip Townsend Case, U.S.M.C., to his mother, Mrs. Isabelle M. Case, 20 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city, which the New York Evening Sun published on Sept. 16. In his letter Lieutenant Case, who is stationed at Santo Domingo on shore duty, says:

"At 3:45 p.m., Aug. 29, while I was officer of the day, I got a message from the captain of the Memphis to stop the recreation party, which was ashore, from returning to the ship, as the seas were breaking over the bar at the mouth of the river.

"The message arrived just too late. The boat had gone past and was out to sea. A terrific storm had suddenly come up, and the waves were raging. There were twenty-five men in the boat and it capsized just before it reached the Memphis. The coast here juts abruptly over the sea. It is of solid stone, a volcanic formation, and the waves smash against it with terrible force.

"Six of the men in the small boat were miraculously

hurled by the waves on top of the rocks, and saved by our men, who with ropes about their waists lined the shore.

"The U.S.S. Memphis, which was well out from shore, we considered safe, but the gunboat Castine was dragging its anchor and was almost upon the rocks. We thought it doomed, but, although it was so close that it was striking bottom, it managed to get up enough steam to escape to sea.

"Then the Memphis, a large ship, with about 900 on board, commenced to come toward the shore by leaps and bounds, thrown like a toy by the enormous waves. It was a terrible spectacle. By the most extraordinary good fortune the ship did not turn over or break, but finally settled close to the shore with the waves breaking far over it.

"The next morning while patrolling the beach I met a man coming back toward town, who had been in a small boat from the ship, which had been ordered to try to get out to sea when the storm broke, because they could not hoist aboard. The boat had broken to pieces here in front of the fort, and he had been washed four miles down the coast and thrown upon the shore into a field on the other side of a barbed wire fence. Surely an extraordinary thing. He had been picked up unconscious in the field by some natives."

MEMORIAL TO MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

Of the Minnesota Volunteers who lost their lives in the Civil War, 162 are buried in the National Cemetery at Little Rock, Ark.; 189 in the National Cemetery at Memphis, Tenn., and ninety-five in the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga. Minnesota has recently erected a monument to their memory in each of those cemeteries, consisting of a bronze statue of a private soldier of heroic size, designed by Mr. John K. Daniels, of St. Paul, and fixed upon a massive granite pedestal. The dedication of the monuments takes place Sept. 22 at Little Rock, Sept. 23 at Memphis, and Sept. 26 at Andersonville. The Governor of Minnesota will be present.

Gen. C. C. Andrews, U.S.V., delivered an address at the dedication at Little Rock, recalling that the 3d Minnesota Regiment, of which he was colonel, spent over two years continuously in Arkansas. Leaving Minnesota in November, 1861, numbering 901, that regiment, after a varied experience, came up from Vicksburg July 26, 1863, numbering 400 present for duty, and camped below Helena, on the Mississippi. It soon took part in Gen. Frederick Steele's campaign to Little Rock, and on account of its good discipline was assigned to guard duty in the city. In the spring of 1864, General Steele moved south from Little Rock to co-operate in operations on the lower Red River; and a long train of wagons loaded with subsistence, with an escort of 3,000 men, was placed under command of General Andrews, who had just received commission as a general officer. The 3d Minnesota, which could be relied on in a desperate situation, was taken from Little Rock to Pine Bluff to go in the escort in place of a newer regiment. But just as they were ready to start, word came that on account of disaster on the lower Red River, General Steele with his little army was returning to Little Rock. The commanding officer at Pine Bluff, Colonel—afterwards General—Powell Clayton, believed that place was liable to attack, and at his urgent request, General Steele allowed him to keep the 3d Minnesota there all summer to defend the place. Its camp was just north of a bayou, and many men were stricken down with malarial fever; 119 of them died. After the war their remains were brought to Little Rock and interred in the National Cemetery. "It was their known valor that caused them to be sent to Pine Bluff," said General Andrews, "and I always felt that they are entitled to as much honor as if they had fallen in battle. Here also are buried those who fell at Fitzhugh's Woods and others of the regiment who died during their service in this state."

The Minnesota Legislature appointed a commission to erect a monument in memory of these men; also monuments at Memphis and at Andersonville for her soldiers buried there. The Little Rock monument is a granite pedestal supporting the bronze statue of an enlisted man about twenty-two years old—the average age of the enlisted men.

ARMORED CATERPILLAR TRACTOR.

American inventive genius combined with British military adaptability has contributed another curious engine of destruction to the strange medley of new and old weapons used in the European war. This particular engine made its appearance from behind the British lines in the battle of the Somme on Sept. 15 and was revealed as an armored motor car capable of advancing over the rough terrain resulting from the terrific bombardment by British high-powered explosive shells. The cars proved to be American built caterpillar tractors, heavily armored, and their effect on the soldiers and press correspondents who saw them for the first time was extraordinary, since probably none of them had ever seen one of these tractors at work in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. The official British War Office bulletin styles the cars as "heavily armored motor machine guns of a new style," but the soldiers called them "Willies" and the correspondents styled them "tanks." By the latter name they are likely to be known in popular military parlance.

A correspondent of one of the London papers says that the car "looks like an enormous armadillo. The crew is protected by varying numbers of armored plates, any one of which is impervious to machine gun or rifle fire as well as shrapnel bullets. It is asserted that only a direct hit from a gun of large caliber could put one of these monsters out of action." The new car completes the work of the artillery bombardment on the enemy trenches before the infantry advances. Its chief work on the Somme front is to locate the German machine gunners and blow them out of their positions so that they cannot mow down the advancing infantry. This done the infantry can occupy the abandoned enemy positions with comparative ease.

All sorts of tales were written of the "tanks" when in action. They could walk down into and up out of shell craters; could cross trenches with ease; could climb over ruins of villages; could "eat up" trees. But that all except their armored parts was the familiar American caterpillar tractor was made known on Sept. 18 by M. M. Baker, of the Holt Manufacturing Company, of Peoria, Ill., who explained that it was machines made by his company at its Peoria plant that had hurled German trenches, walked through forests and crawled over shell craters in the face of intense gun fire.

"We have sold about 1,000 caterpillar tractors to the British government," said Mr. Baker. "We have had

nothing to do with putting armor on them, or placing machine guns, but some of our men at Aldershot, England, recently were notified that the British government intended to arm some of the tractors and use them for work other than the usual towing of big guns. Germany had some of these tractors before the war began, and although I do not understand just how it occurred, I believe she may have got others since then. We have sent some to France and some to Russia. So far as I know, until the recent appearance of the armored cars the tractors were used only to tow big guns. I understood that Germany used about forty of them in this work before Liege early in the war, and recent photographs show that the British are using some of them now for the same purpose.

"It is true that these tractors can go ahead over almost anything or through almost anything. They can straddle a trench, go through a swamp, roll over logs or climb through shell craters like a car of juggernauts. It looks uncanny to see them crawl along the ground just like a huge caterpillar. In a thick forest, if they encounter trees they cannot brush out of their way they can easily be used to uproot them and clear their own paths."

David Lloyd George, the British Secretary of State for War, gives credit to Winston Churchill for the new armored cars, although newspaper despatches credit Colonel Swinton and Major Stern, of the British army, as the inventors. It will be remembered that Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, suggested reviving the old Roman testudo some years ago.

A DEFECT IN OUR MILITIA SYSTEM.

A letter has come to us, says The Outlook, from an Army officer stationed on the border which points out, with a very graphic illustration, one of the many serious defects inherent in our present military system. We will let him tell his story in his own words:

"An old company commander of mine was recently showing me over the camp he had laid out for some Militia brigades. He stopped the car to inspect a drainage ditch.

"When the Regiment came down here," he remarked, "I asked for a detail to dig this ditch, and when they reported I carefully explained to the corporal in charge just what the ditch was to accomplish. Then I asked him whether he understood. He did. It turned out that he was a civil engineer who had been called away from the charge of a five-million-dollar drainage contract in Florida."

"So it goes. We hear some Militia blamed for inefficiency, but that can be, and is being, remedied by border field service. Such arrant economic waste as the above incident illustrates can never be remedied under our present indiscriminate system of obtaining Militia soldiers; it is the first principle of that system.

"Morally, the corporal in question deserves credit for enlisting in the Militia. All he had to guide him was his patriotism, emotional consciousness of debt to country, the evaluation of his home. Enlistment and intelligent obedience were all that seemed to him necessary. But logically, economically, why should he waste the capabilities of an engineer officer in a position where they have the greatest chance of being wiped out, lost, in action on an infantry firing line? Or, rather, what right had the state to let him waste them. The state saw nothing in him except a recruit.

"There are many men in the Militia to whom it is rather an incongruous lark to serve in the ranks for fifteen dollars a month. In some cases, no doubt, it is a very good thing. But when we have fought our battle of Mons and look about to renew the officers it will cease to be a joke. It will not be satisfactory then to go up and down the Militia firing line calling for any engineers, doctors or railroad men present to stop shooting and begin different work."

A "SENTENCE" TO THE ARMY.

What appeared at first hearing to be one of those too familiar cases of a police court magistrate "sentencing" a convicted youth to the U.S. Army occurred in the Chicago Boys' Court on Sept. 12. Judge Harry M. Fisher offered a lad named Gebhardt, who was before the court on the charge of stealing a bicycle, the choice of joining the U.S. Army or going to the Pontiac (Ill.) Reformatory. On the following day Lieut. F. R. Kenney, U.S.A., retired, who is in charge of the Army recruiting service in Chicago, wrote a letter to Judge Fisher protesting against such an action as in the Gebhardt case, pointing out that "no man of this sort can be accepted for enlistment in any arm of the Service. For a man entering the Service to conceal the fact that he has been convicted of a felony, or that certain charges that may convict him are hanging over his head, constitutes fraudulent enlistment, and he is subject to trial by court-martial for the same. The opinion may also be held that anyone who assists this man in such an action, which is contrary to regulations, may be an accessory."

In reply to this Judge Fisher wrote to Lieutenant Kenney stating that before administering his "sentence" to Gebhardt he had sent the lad to the U.S. Army recruiting office in Chicago in charge of a trustworthy probation officer, who reported: "Regarding Thomas Gebhardt, I wish to state that, in accordance with your instructions, I took the boy to the Army recruiting office, where it was found that he was a little under weight, but otherwise satisfactory. The officer in charge agreed to write to Washington for permission to accept the boy, and practically assured me that he would be admitted into the Army if he would return two days later."

To this Judge Fisher added: "Of course I agree with you that we should all co-operate to prevent criminals from joining the Army and the impression to become prevalent that the Army is a refuge for the unfit, but it does not follow that it cannot be made an instrument of making more of our boys fit not only in the service of their country, but in following honorable employment after a term of training and discipline. If, after investigation, you find that when the officer brought Gebhardt in the first instance to your department there was any concealment practiced or anything done to mislead you as to the true status of the boy I shall be glad to join you in any action that you may desire to take to punish the offenders."

That there is a keen interest in the Service and among friends of the Army in such a matter as this is shown by the fact that we have received newspaper clippings and letters concerning this incident from several of our readers, including Pvt. Walter Miller, Co. B, Signal

Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Columbus, N.M., and A. R. Paton, of Chicago.

EQUALITY OF ADVANCEMENT IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Officers generally desire a united Army, but as a class we are conservative and distrust what is new and untried.

A number have labored long and earnestly to bring about the single list and as a step in that direction have secured a provision for using the detached list as a means to equalize promotion in four arms of the Service. As far as known this will prove ineffective, as no provision has been made for the extra man needed to make the shift from one arm to the other; and Army unity, even in the four arms, is again delayed.

Men who would unhesitatingly risk their lives for each other on the battlefield are not disposed to yield their individual ideas and interests in promotion.

Last winter when new legislation was being proposed for the Army I worked on the old idea of promotion by length of service and submitted it for consideration by the General Staff, but without tangible result. I discussed it with a large number of officers of practically all branches and departments and found them in favor of the plan even when it would serve to delay, in some cases, their individual and immediate advancement.

Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, introduced the measure in a bill, but it failed to get the necessary support to pass it. Since then I have continued to believe in the plan as a practical means to get the Army together, and that it can be passed if it can be shown to be acceptable to the personnel to be affected.

If that can be shown to the General Staff, who represent us in a scientific way, to the War Department which represents us as an organization and to the members of Congress, who represent us as individual constituents, they will probably give us what we want. Will you then undertake to secure a poll of the views of all officers now in the Army of the grades from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, inclusive?

The votes should be "yes" and "no" and not extended theses, although it may be most desirable to secure an open discussion in your columns between now and the beginning of the short term of Congress.

I have tried to solve the problem so as to comply with a few basic requirements. Fairness to the individual and the government. Separation of promotion from organization. Insuring that the personnel will be properly developed in each grade. Avoidance of future humps. To be proof against misunderstanding!

To regulate promotion in the Regular Army of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That the present method of promotion in the Regular Army of the United States shall cease and that hereafter promotions among the commissioned officers of the Regular Army from one grade to another shall take place only on the completion of the following total years of service on the active list as a commissioned officer of the United States, to include service in the Regular Army, the Volunteers, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, and, for officers of the Medical Corps, service as a Medical Reserve officer on the active list: Four years to the grade of first lieutenant; ten years to the grade of captain; nineteen years to the grade of major; twenty-four years to the grade of lieutenant colonel; and twenty-eight years to the grade of colonel: Provided, That no credit shall be given for time lost through failure on examination for promotion or through sentence of a court-martial.

Those now holding an anomalous position through failure on examination for promotion shall lose one year for each such failure; those holding an anomalous position through sentence of a court-martial shall be given the constructive service of the officer whom they now follow on the lineal list. Those hereafter failing on examination for promotion shall lose one year for each such failure.

Sec. 2. That all original appointments of commissioned officers of the Regular Army shall be to the grade of second lieutenant, except in the Medical Corps, Dental Corps and chaplains, where original appointments shall be to the grade of first lieutenant.

Sec. 3. That first lieutenants of the Medical Corps shall be promoted to the grade of captain at the completion of five years' commissioned service. For promotion to higher grades officers of the Medical Corps shall be credited with four years' constructive service and no more.

Sec. 4. That chaplains and officers of the Dental Corps shall be credited with four years' constructive service for all promotion: Provided, That chaplains shall not be promoted beyond the grade of major and officers of the Dental Corps shall not be promoted beyond the grade of captain.

Sec. 5. That officers of the permanent staff corps or departments originally appointed to the Regular Army in such corps or departments to a grade above that of second lieutenant shall be credited with the constructive service required to reach such grade of original appointment.

Sec. 6. That the President may assign officers to command and duties in such manner as the exigencies of the Service demand, subject to the rules of seniority provided by this act and existing law and the laws affecting detached service: Provided, That, as far as practicable, the assignment of an officer of one arm of the Service to another shall be avoided.

Sec. 7. That the extra officers resulting from the operation of this act shall be used for the purposes and duties heretofore served and performed by the officers on the lists of additional and detached officers, to further include duty in connection with whatever method may be adopted for the instruction of the citizen soldiery, and for the temporary filling of any vacancy in a typical organization.

Sec. 8. That the total number of commissioned officers in any arm, corps or department shall not exceed the total number otherwise authorized for said arm, corps or department.

In making up your ballots, I think the following points should be covered by data on the ticket: Rank, arm, in favor of bill. "Yes," "no"? If "no" what is main objection? Any suggestions for improvement? From what Congressional district?

CHARLES GERHARDT, Major, Inf.

WORK FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

With the view of aiding soldiers who have been discharged from the U.S. Army to get work when they return to civil life the following letter has been sent to The Adjutant General of the Army by A. R. Paton, who is in charge of the "military department" of the firm making the offer of work:

Chicago, Sept. 13, 1916.

Sir: Through the columns of the Army and Navy Journal, we note a new undertaking on the part of your office, namely: that of assisting discharged and furloughed enlisted men to obtain suitable employment. This has been one of the most serious problems the nation has had to deal with and we feel that every firm employing any quantity of labor should recognize it as one of their patriotic duties to encourage this movement wherever possible.

We must have young men for national defense, and we cannot expect these young men to make the sacrifices required without offering them a material encouragement in the way of suitable employment when they return to civil life. Without such encouragement they naturally feel disposed to remain in the Service and the professional soldier is not an American ideal. Therefore, we approve of your plan. Will you kindly make it known to those concerned that we employ a great

number of people, and often have openings where young men leaving the Service might find a beginning for a desirable commercial career. These openings vary with trade conditions and we are not always able to guarantee positions being open. The nature of the work is usually of shipping room helper. We will be glad to advise any recruiting officer, specifically, any time an inquiry is addressed to us as to whether any such positions are available or, in fact, any positions where we can use young men just leaving the Service.

Respectfully,

RUECKHEIM BROS. & ECKSTEIN,
A. R. PATON, Military Dept

FIFE AND DRUM CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What will the new regiments do for bandmen? It takes many years for a regiment to accumulate a good band and many of us think that "there ain't no such animal." The answer is don't have bands; organize fife and drum corps of twenty-eight men and let us have real soldier music, the only sort fit to march to; the shrill of the fife is equal to the skirl of the bagpipe and combined with the snare and bass drums would almost vivify a corpse. A man who can't march to the fife and drum is unfit for a soldier; there is nothing in the world which produces just the same brace in the shoulders, chill up the spine and cadence for marching as the ancient and honorable fife and drum.

This time is peculiarly apposite for the substitution of real field for tin-soldier music now that, Gracias a Dios, the trend of our training is to be toward the real objects of our existence with a consequent reduction in ceremonies, parades, etc., Selah!

I believe it was for a long time optional with regimental commanders whether they had a band or a fife and drum corps—there is at present, at any rate, sufficient authority under A.R. 1180 for the formation of the fife and drum corps, and if I were a colonel it might be a long time before the organization of a band was completed in my regiment, but I'd not be without the fifes and drums longer than it took to train them, probably a couple of months. Then if my regiment were ordered to Mexico or elsewhere, I would have another platoon for the firing line.

QUICKSTEP.

AS TO RETIREMENT INSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Once more I read with interest in your valuable journal the suggestion from some practical joker that the soldier be assessed two bits per month during his service and upon being retired draw back from the fund so created \$75 per month.

The mathematics of the proposition are simple, but the financial manipulation necessary to accomplish the end must be complicated. An Army of 130,000, which is the latest authorization, would produce the sum of \$32,000 monthly and after six months there would be on hand some \$192,000, quite a tidy sum of money. But as at the present time, under the present rate of pay to retired soldiers, it takes more than \$4,000,000 a year to pay them it is not apparent how a few thousands more is going to make everybody rich.

Anyone who can finance a scheme whereby a man can put in twenty-five cents per month for thirty years—a total of \$90—and then take out \$75 per month for the rest of his life is certainly out of his sphere of usefulness in the Quartermaster Corps; he should transfer to the Aviation Section.

EARLE F. GREENE, Sergt., 1st Class, M.D.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

PASSENGERS ON U.S.A.T. SHERMAN.

Following is the passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco, Sept. 5:

First class for Honolulu—Brig. Gen. F. S. Strong, U.S.A., and wife; Paym. George P. Dyer, U.S.N., wife and two children; Major E. C. Carnahan, 1st Inf., wife and daughter; Capt. Charles M. Steese, O.D., and wife; 1st Lieut. Edmund A. Bayley, M.R.C., wife and five children; 1st Lieut. P. E. Rossiter, M.R.C., wife and child; 1st Lieut. B. K. Stumberg, M.R.C., wife and four children; 1st Lieut. O. A. Dickinson, 25th Inf., and wife; Lieut. (J.G.) Charles C. Windsor, U.S.N.; 1st Lieut. T. C. Spencer, 2d Inf., wife and child; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Scott, M.R.C., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 9th F.A., and wife; 1st Lieut. William A. Boyd, M.R.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. W. E. Kramer, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. H. H. Richards, 4th Cav., and wife; 2d Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon, 25th Inf.; Miss Lucille Kittson, stepdaughter, Colonel Croxton, U.S.A.; Mrs. Roland L. Gaugler, wife Lieut., 4th Cav.; Chief Mach. George Growney, U.S.N.; Mrs. Frank O. Whisker and child, family, Chief Gunner, Navy; Mrs. Vincent R. Marsh and daughter, family, Hdqrs. Clerk; Miss Mildred M. Yoder, teacher, Hawaii; Mrs. Louise V. Boyum and two children, teacher, Honolulu; Chris. Holt, clerk, Off. Sect. of Hawaii; Miss Mabel Lockhart, teacher, Hawaii; Mrs. Angela M. Mann and son, teacher, Hawaii; Mrs. W. S. Hoen, wife Surgeon Hoen, U.S.N.; F. M. Betchel, clerk, C.E., wife and child; Thorwald Bernsten, sten. and T. W., Navy; D. D. Fish and wife, clerk, Q.M.C.

First-class for Guam—Capt. William R. Shoemaker, U.S.N.; Asst. Paym. Chauncey R. Murray, U.S.N.; Asst. Surg. Walter A. Vogelsang, U.S.N.

First-class for Manila—Major James Canby, Q.M.C., wife and daughter; Capt. L. H. Neff, P.S.; Capt. George M. Shelton, P.S., wife and three children; Mrs. T. B. Dugan and daughter, family Colonel Dugan, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. T. G. Holmes and Mordcael B. Bren, 1st Lieut. P. S. Wagner, M.R.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. M. E. Preston, M.R.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. D. H. Edwards, P.S., wife and infant; 1st Lieut. O. H. Kivlen, P.S.; 1st Lieut. M. E. Harman, M.R.C., and wife; 2d Lieut. V. R. Barros, P.S.; 2d Lieut. Edwards Montgomery, C.A.C., and mother; 2d Lieut. H. B. Sampson, O. L. Gilbert, Francis J. Toohey, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. F. J. Torney, C.A.C., wife and infant; Miss Elizabeth K. Ladd, sister Lieut., P.S.; Mrs. P. F. Amos, two children and sister-in-law, family captain, 9th Cav.; Mrs. Arnold Marcus, wife ensign, U.S.N.; Mrs. C. F. Wedderburn and daughter, mother and sister, Ensign Wedderburn, Navy; Mrs. S. L. Weld and child, family Lieut., P.S.; Charles Baker, first officer U.S.A.T. Merritt; Civil Engr. Henry P. O'Hagan, Q.M.C., wife and baby; Mrs. E. P. Copeland and four children, family insular employee; Mrs. Frank G. Haugwout and two grandchildren, mother and children, family electrician; Mrs. O. D. Johnston and child, family of Judge Johnston, P.I.; Mrs. L. W. Thurlow, two children and sister-in-law, family insular employee; Miss Grace L. Young, sister-in-law, A. S. Gideon, insular employee; Miss Ruby Rapp, nurse, Army Nurse Corps; J. J. Ahrendtson, clerk, Q.M.C., and wife.

Second-class for Honolulu—Mrs. C. J. Deroo and son, family clerk, Q.M.C.; Mrs. O. H. Rigley, two children and sister, family 1st Sergt., 2d Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Alexander Morrison, 1st Inf., wife and two children; Mrs. Fred Wells and two children, family electrician, 1st Class, U.S.N.; Mrs. E. T. Hammond, wife chief Q.M., Navy; Mrs. Lillian Howard, wife chief Q.M., Navy.

For Guam—Mrs. Ray A. Harrington, wife hospital apprentice, Navy.

For Manila—Mrs. Harry Kramer and daughter, family chief electrician, Navy; Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, wife Q.M. Sergt., Q.M.C.; Mrs. William F. Springer and two children, family sergeant; Mrs. Joseph Omlor, wife sergeant; Pablo Sarinallis,

insular employee; Mrs. B. W. Claggett, wife, hospital steward, Navy; Master Gun. Otto Marshall, C.A.C., wife and child. In troops class, there were: For Honolulu, 324 recruits and casuals, U.S.A.; 11 enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps. For Guam, 10 enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps. For Manila, 12 enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps; 60 enlisted men, U.S. Navy.

SAILING OF THE LOGAN.

The Army transport Logan sailed from Manila Sept. 15 with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—2d Lieut. Robert E. Jones, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clarence M. McMurray, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Raymond B. Austin, 2d F.A. For San Francisco—Col. William A. Shunk, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav.; Major Samuel G. Jones, 15th Cav.; Capt. William G. Sills, 15th Cav.; Capt. Robert E. Frith, 27th Inf.; Capt. Joseph E. Myers, 2d F.A.; 1st Lieut. Alfred Brandt, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Roy E. Glass, Phil. Scouts; 1st Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. McCroskey, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John P. Adams, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, 3d Engrs.; 2d Lieut. Edgar W. Burr, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John H. Birdsall, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Abraham Garfinkel, Phil. Scouts; 2d Lieut. Frank T. McCabe, Phil. Scouts; 2d Lieut. John H. Woodberry, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson, 15th Cav.; Major Arthur Thayer, 9th Cav.; Capt. Frank A. Barton, 15th Cav.; Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 9th Cav.; Capt. Alfred Ballin, Phil. Scouts; Capt. Carl E. Holmberg, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Townsend, Phil. Scouts; 1st Lieut. George E. Nelson, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Mann, Phil. Scouts; 2d Lieut. Randolph T. Pendleton, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Frank R. Sessions, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Albert Tucker, Phil. Scouts; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Browne, 2d F.A.; Capt. Paul W. Beck, Inf., major, Phil. Scouts.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. H.—Make application to the Pension Commissioner for increase of your pension as a widow over seventy years old. As you are already on the list, there is no need of a pension agent or any fee. In applying for the benefit of the new law of Sept. 8, send affidavit as to your age and the time of your marriage to your soldier husband. See the bill in our Congressional matter on page 82, Sept. 16.

J. T. asks: My service is as follows: Co. G, 3d Ala. Vol., from Aug. 1, 1898, to March 20, 1899; Co. I, 24th Inf., from March 28, 1899, to March 27, 1902; re-enlisted June 26, 1902 (Troop B, 9th Cav.), discharged Oct. 20, 1902; Hospital Corps, U.S.A., from Sept. 16, 1905, discharged by purchase Oct. 18, 1907; re-enlisted Troop G, 9th Cav. Jan. 16, 1908, discharged Jan. 15, 1911; re-enlisted March 17, 1911, discharged March 16, 1914; re-enlisted March 17, 1914. What enlistment period should I be carried in to date? Was I entitled to the bonus upon being discharged in 1911? Answer: You were drawing first enlistment pay on discharge Jan. 15, 1911; re-enlisting within three months you were entitled to bonus and second-period pay. You are now in third period.

MEDAL OF HONOR.—The detailed statistics you seek as to the extra pensions so far issued under the Medal of Honor Roll bill have not been given out by the Pension Office. Applications for the pensions must be sent directly to the War Department by soldiers and to the Navy Department by sailors. A veteran shall have reached the age of sixty-five years before he can receive the additional \$10 provided for in the bill. For information of a number of inquirers we reprint the bill: The Act of April 27, 1916 (H.R. 4701), establishes in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll. Upon written application made to the Secretary of the proper department, and subject to the conditions and requirements of the act, "the name of each surviving person who has served in the military or naval service of the U.S. in any war, who has attained or shall attain the age of sixty-five years, and who has been awarded a Medal of Honor for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, and who was honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise, shall be, by the Secretary of the proper department, entered and recorded on said roll. Applications for entry on said roll shall be made in such form and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, and proper blanks and instructions shall be, by the proper Secretary, furnished without charge upon request made by any person claiming the benefits of this act." This act makes it the duty of the Secretary of War or of the Navy to carry its provisions into effect and to decide whether such application in his Department is entitled to its benefits. It is provided that each certified person whose name is entered on the roll in accordance with the act shall receive a special pension of \$10 per month for life, payable quarterly.

Z. Y. X.—The Coast Artillery is no longer formed into companies Nos. 1 to 170, but the entire organization is divided into fort commands, and at the various forts the command is divided into 1st, 2d, 3d, and so forth companies. The order for the first increment under the Defense Act was issued in July.

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.—No examinations for second lieutenancies in Philippine Scouts have been announced for this year. When in doubt as to whether you should report any change of station or status since your application was accepted, write to The Adjutant General.

F. J. R.—The Indian War pension bill has not been agreed upon. It went to conference weeks ago, but report was not made before adjournment of Congress.

A. W.—See answer to H. L. W.

H. L. W.—It was expected that the matter of reimbursement for personal property losses in the Texas City flood would be taken care of in the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, but this measure has passed both houses, and we find no provision therein for paying these losses. Secretary Garrison called the attention of Congress to the matter last winter, but no special bill was introduced to provide the funds. Hope for better luck next winter.

M. C. Z. asks: (1) Do all the soldiers, even those who enlisted before July 1, enjoy the privileges of the new Army bill? (2) Do all enlisted men who get their discharge by purchase after July 1 necessarily belong to the reserve? (3) What law is enforced by holding all the enlisted men, whose term of three years had expired, in the Canal Zone four years, and how long is the above law likely to be enforced? (4) Do the Army Regulations contain a detail about granting a discharge or a transfer to the reserve to enlisted men who have passed the state examination for qualifying certificates and received college entrance diplomas? Has such an enlisted man any chance of getting a discharge or a transfer to the reserve before his three years of actual service have expired? Answer: (1) Not those provisions relating to changed terms of active service and earlier furloughs to reserve. (2) They do, unless the Secretary of War decides to discharge the applicant. (3) As the Army is operating under war conditions, the law regarding restriction of foreign tour is in abeyance; and the Secretary of War is using his discretion allowed by law of not granting furloughs before four years of the seven-year contracts have been served. (4) No mention in Regulations. If discharge by purchase is obtainable at this time, such a man might ask to buy out.

MALEMATE asks: Are there any Engineers stationed in Alaska? Answer: No Engineer troops in Alaska.

W. H. C.—We believe that the article you seek regarding treatment of Cheyenne women and children while en route to Pine Ridge Agency was printed in our issue of March 15,

1879, page 571. If you will call again we have a number of other references handy.

SERGEANT L. asks: I will have completed four years of my present enlistment March 6, 1917, but will not have served three years on the Canal Zone at the expiration of these four years. I wish to remain in the Service, but not on the Canal Zone. Can I re-enlist here March 7, 1917, for service in the U.S.? Can I get my final statements and transportation to point of last enlistment and be allowed to re-enlist at a station in the U.S. in some organization there at any time within three months? Answer: Make application for re-enlistment such as you desire. If not granted and you are furloughed and sent home, you could make application within three months for discharge and re-enlistment and receive continuous service pay.

G. W. C.—See answer to Information.

INFORMATION.—Sergeant bugler is the new designation of the chief trumpeter of Cavalry and Artillery. The pay is \$40. The pay of band sergeant is \$36. Table of pay, enlisted men, was published Sept. 16, page 76.

L. E. CO.—Write to The Adjutant General at Washington through the channel for privilege of taking examination for commission. As you have had over two years' service, you should be eligible under Army Regulations, Par. 28.

F. S. asks: If an enlisted man in the Coast Artillery Corps serves three years, can he go on the reserve, or will he have to stay four? Answer: At present furloughs to reserve at three years are not being granted.

G. H.—As the period in which you were discharged for convenience was before passage of the law of 1908, you cannot count that short period as a full enlistment. When the pay of law of 1908 was enacted you were in your eighth continuous year and entitled from that time to end of the then current enlistment to receive third period pay. As you have re-enlisted twice in continuous service since that time you are now in the fifth period. Your volunteer service in 1899 and 1900 does not count.

J. W. C. asks: (1) Can a non-commissioned officer of the Regular Army take the examination for second lieutenant's commission after he has passed his thirtieth birthday? Do you think that an application through channel accompanied by strong recommendations would have any effect in getting the age limit waived in case of a man not yet thirty-one? (2) Can a non-commissioned officer of the Regular Army take the examination for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps? Answer: (1) No. (2) Yes; see last paragraph on page 10 of G.O. 32, July 28, 1916, and read the whole order.

NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

Answering some of the many complaints which have appeared in newspapers regarding the health of troops on the border, a correspondent of the First Illinois Cavalryman points out that at times inexperienced officers overwork their men, but this does not happen often since the majority of Guard officers are experienced business and professional men accustomed to looking after subordinates. The particular point which the writer emphasizes is that the majority of cases of prostrations have been due to the individual carelessness of the men, and he says:

"It is true that there have been many prostrations among the Guard regiments in some sections of the state. This condition has not been general but has been confined to certain regiments, usually regiments the ranks of which are filled with men whose standard of living has not been up to the average. These men spend their leisure hours drinking and they do not get the required amount of sleep. A man who will drink vilely in the evening and then sleep only three or four hours before reveille is not fit to go upon the drill field the next day. Sober, steady men, who came out of Chicago offices and whose powers of endurance were below the normal, have gone through all the severe drilling in the heat at Springfield and at Brownsville without a touch of illness and nausea, simply because they observed common sense rules of eating and sleeping, and bathed regularly. While the drinking of liquor cannot be prevented altogether, it is true that the discipline in the Guard has been responsible for a remarkable reduction in the amount of liquor consumed by enlisted men. Soldiers who had been accustomed to drink frequently have in many cases stopped liquor altogether, so as to remain in better physical condition on the border.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the district of El Paso, Texas, according to a correspondent of the Boston Globe, discovered, after personal observation, that many men in his command were ignorant of guard duty. "General Bell," says the correspondent, "followed the matter still further with the result that an order filtered down through the Massachusetts brigade on the subject of guards and guarding that was a direct criticism, not of the Bay State troops, but of all the Guardsmen now on the border. It cited that the guard duty, the most important duty of the camp, the duty upon whose correct performance the safety of the camp depends, is done in an 'inexcusably slack' manner by all the Guardsmen. Sentinels have fallen asleep, have failed to challenge, and have challenged when they shouldn't. Ceremony and proper watchfulness have alike been slighted. The order prescribes the teaching of their duty to the green men with much greater exactitude, and imposes that duty not alone on brigade commanders, but carries it right down to the companies."

The Army Y.M.C.A. has accomplished work of great value to the National Guardsmen on duty along the Mexican border, in providing tents or buildings with reading matter, writing material, and where lectures, etc., can be held. In twenty military camps, extending from Brownsville on the Gulf to San Diego on the Pacific, thirty-eight big Army Y.M.C.A. buildings have been erected. They are screened from flies; well lighted at night; comfortable and homelike. The buildings are centers which the men appreciate so greatly that their facilities are used to the utmost during leisure from camp work and drill and throughout the evening hours until taps.

NEW YORK.

The work of muster out from the Federal service of the 3d, 14th and 71st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., which arrived at Camp Whitman, Green Haven, N.Y., recently from the Mexican border, will be completed at their respective armories. The nights at Camp Whitman are now quite cold, and the men, not being provided with sufficient blankets and clothing to keep them warm, were in danger of contracting pneumonia. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, in command of the camp, alive to the proper comfort of the men, called the attention of the Army authorities to the matter and requested that either extra blankets, etc., be sent to camp or that the men be mustered out in their armories, which would be more suitable than the camp under present conditions. Orders were issued by General Wood, U.S.A., that the troops be mustered out at their armories and transportation was provided from Camp Whitman accordingly. The sudden change from the extremely warm climate of Texas, where the thermometer was over 100 degrees, to the low temperature of fifty-five degrees and under at Camp Whitman, has been very trying and uncomfortable. The men were roasted in Texas and frozen in New York.

The 69th N.Y., Col. W. N. Haskell, completed on

Sept. 12 one of the most creditable practice marches of any regiment in the New York division. The regiment marched eighteen and one-half miles from Sterling's Ranch to McAllen, the last stage of the march, at a rate of about three miles an hour. Very few men dropped out. Immediately upon arriving at McAllen Colonel Haskell put his men to work remaking the former camp site of the 71st, which is now occupied by the 69th.

Major Michael Lynch, 69th Inf., N.G.N.Y., has resigned to take effect Sept. 18, 1916, as announced by the War Department. Major Lynch, who is one of the best known officers of the Guard of the state, first joined the 69th as a private in March, 1876, and has served continuously ever since. He was awarded the brevet of lieutenant colonel in 1909, for faithful service of over twenty-five years. He served as a captain in the 69th Volunteers in 1898, and has been on duty with the regiment on the Mexican border.

The 12th N.Y., on duty at McAllen, Texas, is still making marked progress in efficiency under Col. Gordon Johnston. As we pointed out some two months ago, Colonel Johnston would play no favorites, but would insist on every officer and man toeing the mark and making good. His strict insistence of attention to duty and discipline has had the desired effect and the 12th is now considered one of the most efficient regiments on the border, ready for any duty it may be called upon to perform.

Fred E. Bishop, of the 1st Ambulance Company, N.G. N.Y., accidentally killed himself in the camp of the 1st Field Artillery Sept. 12, while loading his pistol. Bishop lived in Johnson City, near Binghamton, N.Y., where his wife and two children are now.

"In an abominable climate, worse than the Philippines in the hot and rainy season, the 7th Regiment is making the best of it cheerfully and is as comfortable as possible," says the 7th Regiment Gazette for August, 1916. "The New York Division has not suffered hardships on this tour of duty, compared with what would have been the case had they gone into Mexico. Of course, the mental attitude of the men, all of whom are intelligent Americans who think for themselves, does not help their efficiency. There is a great deal of restlessness and discontent over the fact that they are being retained on the border, and even the slowness of government pay which eventually arrived was unimportant in the minds of the men as compared to the recurring question, 'When do we go home?' Everybody is learning something all the time, including Regular Army officers who have been stationed in the North, and while the division will come home a splendid and efficient body of men, of course they will always remain civilians first and soldiers afterwards under the present system, and will slip back to their old condition after a month in New York. And this brings us to the only feature which calls for criticism in regard to the handling of the men on the border. There is no cause for alarm on the part of any relatives of the men down there as long as they use their brains and take care of themselves, but it is a serious matter when a man really becomes sick. For then the inefficiency of the other side of the ledger of the Medical Corps is shown. There are acres of room for improvement, beginning with Regular Army red tape down to some real businesslike methods all through the various stages of the handling of sick soldiers on the part of both Regular and Militia medical men in the various regiments."

CONNECTICUT.

First Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., who some time ago was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 10th Field Artillery, Connecticut N.G., has been ordered to join his battery in the Southern Department as soon as the 10th Field Artillery is mustered out at Niantic. The Yale batteries in the 10th Field Artillery, Conn. N.G., returned to New Haven Sept. 20, after muster out at Niantic, and marched to the campus, which they left on June 18.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Major General Clement, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, has issued general orders from Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas, inaugurating a system of discipline and to encourage good conduct in this division. The provost marshal of El Paso will be requested to furnish a copy of his official report of arrests during the previous month. Organizations having had arrests at the rate of five per 1,000, or less, will be considered to have been within the limits of good conduct; arrests at the rate of ten per 1,000, or less, will be considered to have been within the limits of fair conduct. Organizations having had arrests in excess of the above, shall be deprived of the privilege of leaving camp one day for each two such arrests, or fractions thereof.

Every man in this command must wear his identification tag at all times, or be tried by court-martial. Men arrested by the provost guard will be held in confinement and turned over to a guard or a representative of the regiment to which they belong—this in order to insure correct identification.

Organization commanders may establish a system of discipline within their respective commands which will result in keeping in camp undisciplined enlisted men and men who, if given liberty, will discredit their organizations.

First Lieut. J. A. Griffith, 3d Inf., is detailed as assistant provost marshal, and will report to the provost marshal, El Paso, Texas, for instructions.

Recruiting for the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and for that matter for the National Guard of other large states, is reported to be very slow. From Pittsburgh, Pa., comes the statement on Sept. 16 that only thirty-five men had been accepted at the recruiting station of the Pennsylvania National Guard, opened there two months ago, in the hope of increasing the strength of the commands sent to the border. About 150 men have been rejected, the majority of them because they were unable to read and write. High wages and steady employment in the mills is given by the recruiting officers as the reason for failure of the experiment.

MARYLAND.

Major Henry S. Barrett, 4th Inf., Maryland N.G., in a newspaper interview of Sept. 8, quoted in the New York Evening Post, says: "I am thoroughly disgusted with the National Guard Service and am through. The organization has been and always will be purely and simply a National Guard outfit. There is lack of smoothness and efficiency throughout the regiment, with but few exceptions. We have a fine lot of able-bodied, willing, and capable men, but the lack of knowledge of military affairs is so marked among the officers as to defeat every project undertaken."

"It seems utterly impossible for the bulk of the officers of the National Guard to familiarize themselves with the Army Regulations even so far as the smallest details are concerned. At the earliest possible moment and as soon as I can get my affairs straightened up for settlement I propose to quit the Service."

It is understood that Major Barrett has been asked to explain as to the truth of the reported interview, and

action may be taken looking to a court-martial, it is said. The 4th Regiment is now at Camp Harrington, Md.

ILLINOIS.

A furlough of ten days for the entire 1st and 2d Regiments of the Illinois National Guard in camp at Springfield, Ill., was asked on Sept. 15 by Governor Dunne in a telegram sent to the War Department. The Governor declared the men were suffering from cold. The troops were said to have only single blankets and not enough clothing to keep them warm. They were equipped for duty on the Mexican border. The temperature went down to forty-three degrees Sept. 14.

KANSAS.

The 1st and 2d Infantry, Kansas N.G., arrived at Fort Sam Houston from Eagle Pass, Texas, in auto trucks, covering the distance of 183 miles in forty-eight hours. The movement was ordered by General Funston as an experiment in moving large bodies of troops considerable distances by automobiles. The experiment proved that given passable roads, infantry can, with the aid of motor trucks, be moved as fast, if not faster, than mounted troops over a long distance. The arrival at Fort Sam Houston was the signal for an outpouring of officers and men at headquarters and in the barracks. The auto train moved at nine miles an hour as it passed the Army post. There were 128 trucks loaded with men. In addition there were gasoline tanks and small automobiles on which were the machine guns. Several of the officers rode in automobiles. The company officers rode in trucks with the men. Col. Harry L. Rodgers, chief quartermaster for the Southern Department, said that the movement was a complete success. Had it been necessary the regiments could have moved straight through without stopping at Castroville. In that case the trip would have been made within thirty-six hours. Four companies of trucks were used. Each company was made up of thirty-three trucks. Of these thirty were for the transportation of the men, the remaining three carrying field equipment and kitchens. The 1st and 2d Kansas Infantry have nearly 2,000 men in all. In the four companies of trucks there was still room for about 401 men.

WISCONSIN.

The fine health of the troops of the Wisconsin N.G., on duty at San Antonio, Texas, is the subject of a recent communication from Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, to the commander of the 1st Brigade of Wisconsin National Guard. The communication, which was dated Sept. 6, said:

"The health record for the Wisconsin brigade for the month of August, 1916, as shown by the sanitary statistics, is so good that it is desired to take official cognizance of the fact. The 1st Wisconsin Infantry showed an average on sick report of only about five per 1,000, from both illness and injury, with a minimum of one per 1,000. The 3d Wisconsin Infantry had an average of a little over two per 1,000, and there were two days with no one on sick report and six days with only one case. The 2d Wisconsin Infantry for the nineteen days reported showed a rate on sick report equivalent to one per 2,000. Between Aug. 22 and Sept. 1, this last regiment had only four cases admitted to sick report, all of which returned to duty within twenty-four hours. In these eight days there were six in which it did not have a single case on sick report. These three regiments aggregate a strength of about 3,650 men."

"The sick report of the smaller Wisconsin organizations showed a similar freedom from illness and injury. The Wisconsin troops are doubtless in better health than they would have enjoyed had they remained at home."

The Wisconsin Brigade of National Guard, encamped at Camp Landa, New Braunfels, Texas, for ten days for a practice march, left Sept. 7 on their return to Camp Wilson. Day marching was changed to night marching on account of the bright moonlight.

MINNESOTA.

It has been charged by some enlisted men of the Minnesota National Guard in camp at Fort Snelling, that patients have had only one bath each in three weeks; that they have been forced to eat burned soup and sour milk; that the clothing of at least one of the patients had been permitted to become infested with vermin; and that the attendants who are supposed to care for the patients are negligent and careless, and do not give the sick men the attention they need. The charges made by the Guardsmen are denied by Capt. George R. Greene, U.S.A., chief mustering officer at the fort, who adds that the patients are not capable of judging what is best for them.

OREGON.

The 3d Oregon Infantry at Palm City, Cal., was relieved from further duty on the Mexican border on Aug. 31 last, and was ordered to proceed to the state mobilization camp at Clackamas, Ore., for muster out of the Federal service. The regiment was given a great reception at Portland, Ore., Sept. 14. There was a review by Governor Hitchcock at Clackamas field, a parade to the armory in Portland, and to the auditorium for the laying of the corner-stone, and a return march to the camp at Clackamas field. Dinner was served the regiment in camp by the woman's committee, and in the evening there was a promenade concert. The regiment, fully equipped for field service, made a fine appearance during the parade, and received a great ovation from the people.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

A club building for the enlisted men of the Arizona National Guard was formally dedicated and opened at Naco, Ariz., on Sept. 11. Following appropriate selections by the band, Colonel Tuthill, commanding the Arizona troops, spoke in appreciation of the moral value of this splendid gift and warmly praised the work of Chaplain Horene in securing it.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, 6th U.S. Field Art., formally dedicated the building. He briefly reviewed a few of the great battles of the world and spoke of the debt civilization owed to the patriotic soldiers. He paid a most eloquent tribute to the Arizona Guardsmen and his address was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause. Chaplain Dickson was followed by Chaplain Garitt, 1st Arizona Cavalry, Chaplain McMullen, of the Montana Infantry, and others. The Enlisted Men's Club is provided with the usual conveniences for the soldiers and moving pictures. It was secured through the untiring efforts of Chaplain Horene, of the Arizona Infantry and was made possible through generous contributions of patriotic citizens of Douglas and Bisbee, augmented by cash from the officers of the Arizona regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Porterfield, of the New Mexico National Guard, has been ordered tried by G.C.M. on a charge of enlisting two men whom, it is alleged, he knew to possess prison records.

WASHINGTON.

Alleging that he is being held a prisoner at Camp Brown, American Lake, in contravention of the Articles of War of the United States, is made by Capt. David Liv-

Livingstone, Co. M, Washington N.G., of Centralia, Wash., on Sept. 13. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal District Court at Tacoma directed against Col. William Inglis, 2d Washington Inf. The writ seeks to compel Colonel Inglis to release Captain Livingstone from arrest. It is alleged by Captain Livingstone in his petition that, as the result of the escape of a prisoner while Livingstone was officer of the day, abusive and unprintable epithets were used by Colonel Inglis toward him. When Captain Livingstone demanded an apology, he says, Colonel Inglis demanded that he make a specific statement in writing. On the advice of Colonel McDonald, of the Inspector General's Office, U.S.A., Captain Livingstone says he placed the matter before the commander of the Western Department, and so informed Colonel Inglis. Then, the petition states, he was placed under arrest and has been in detention since Aug. 20, although the Articles of War provide that an accused officer or enlisted man must be given a hearing within ten days after arrest, which he charges has not been accorded him.

The 2d Washington Infantry, at Calexico, Cal., was on Aug. 31 relieved from further duty on the Mexican border and was ordered to proceed to the state mobilization camp at Cosgrove, Wash., for muster out of the Federal service.

WYOMING.

The organizations from the state of Wyoming mustered into United States service consist of two battalions of Infantry, in mobilization camp at Cheyenne, Wyo. The two battalions at the present time lack forty men of being at minimum strength, this on account of the number of men who have been discharged on account of dependent relatives. Twenty-seven per cent. were lost from the organizations after call on account of physical disability. The troops confidently expect to be ordered to the border for active service during the winter, and are very anxious to go, writes Gen. R. Anderson, Adjutant General of Wyoming. The state authorities feel that it would be unjust to the men to muster them out of the Federal service at this time with winter coming on. Most of the men we have in the Federal service are from the ranches and farms, and some from the mining districts. Their employment pays them good wages during the summer time, but little, if any, in the winter. They have now lost their summer's work.

The 1st and 2d Separate Battalions of the Wyoming Infantry are on duty at Cheyenne, Wyo.

NEW JERSEY.

Seventy-six men of the 4th New Jersey, it is reported, had left the camp at Sea Girt on Sept. 14 without leave and efforts were at once made to round them up and with some success. Desertions are also reported from the 1st Regiment in camp at Sea Girt for muster out. From newspaper reports printed about the 4th Regiment while on the border, some very serious charges of lack of discipline are made.

The decision to have the New York regiments returned from the Mexican border mustered out in their armories instead of at Camp Whitman raised quite a little problem concerning property accounts, etc. The armories have been in control of the depot units since the departure of the active regiments, and the sudden move to have the active regiments housed in the armories, while still in the Federal service, might have resulted in a serious mix up regarding property of the two organizations. The quick forethought of Gen. Daniel Appleton, however, commanding the 2d Division, N.G.N.Y., at once grasped the situation and he took prompt steps to prevent any complications. Major Charles E. Warren, reserve list, N.G.N.Y., attached to the staff of General Appleton, has proved a very valuable assistant. Major Warren has had years of experience in the 7th and 12th Regiments, has been on duty at the citizen's training camp at Plattsburg and is very active as an officer in the Veteran Corps of Artillery.

The 71st N.Y., which arrived at Camp Whitman, Green Haven, N.Y., from the Mexican border, on Sept. 11, left the camp for its armory in New York city Sept. 21, and arrived there a little after 8 p.m. The regiment detrained at Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue, being met by Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, commanding the 2d Division, N.G.N.Y., and by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.Y., of which the 71st is a part. General Dyer had preceded the 71st from Camp Whitman by a few hours. During the march across the city to the armory the 71st received a great ovation, and relatives and friends of the regiment were packed about the armory, many rushing in the ranks to greet men. The regiment was under command of Lieut. Col. W. S. Beekman, as Col. William G. Bates went to his home on Sept. 20, having contracted a chill at Camp Whitman. The work of mustering out the regiment will be completed at the armory, the men being allowed to go home every night, returning in the morning. Before dismissing the regiment Lieutenant Colonel Beekman made a few remarks to the men, praising them for their work and behavior while on the border.

The request of 300 members of the 2d New York Infantry at San Antonio, Texas, to remain on border duty after they had been ordered home resulted in an announcement by General Funston, U.S.A., that Guardsmen who wished to stay could transfer to other regiments. The 2d New York began entraining at Pharr, Texas, and McAllen Sept. 21 for home.

The 14th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., arrived in Brooklyn late on the night of Sept. 20 from Camp Whitman and proceeded to its armory in Brooklyn. The regiment detrained at Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue, New York city, where Major Gen. Daniel Appleton and staff met it and a band played. The regiment marched to the subway at Broadway and Columbus Circle, where it took special trains for Brooklyn. Here a big crowd of relatives and friends of the men gave it a remarkable reception and broke through the ranks of police to cling to the returning Guardsmen. At the armory three bands crashed out music. Lewis H. Pounds, Borough President, headed the committee of citizens which met the 14th at the subway in Brooklyn. Others on the committee were Gen. A. L. Kline, formerly Mayor, and an ex-colonel of the regiment; James B. Bell and Eric Palmer. The men were permitted to go to their homes. They report to the armory daily until mustered out.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, announced at San Antonio, Texas, on Sept. 18, the following changes of station of Tennessee National Guard, incident to the movements of regiments ordered home for muster out: The 1st Tennessee Infantry to Eagle Pass, relieving the 1st Vermont, ordered home; the 2d Tennessee to McAllen, relieving the 2d New York. The Tennessee Cavalry troop ambulance company and field hospital was ordered to El Paso

to relieve the Rhode Island ambulance company and the 1st Field Hospital of Massachusetts.

INTERPRETING NAVY PERSONNEL ACT.

Capt. Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has submitted two opinions on the personnel features of the Naval Appropriation Act. Although these opinions have not been approved by the Secretary, they probably will be. In one of his opinions the Judge Advocate General gives an interpretation of the personnel legislation, and in the other he states the number of officers allowed by the act and the construction and application of the various divisions of the act. Until these opinions are approved the Bureau of Navigation will not attempt to work out the details of the promotion under the act. Several memorandums have been prepared in the bureau, but it has been necessary to revise them owing to some new features of the personnel legislation discovered in a careful study of the act. Following is a condensed statement of the opinion of the J.A. General on some of the features of personnel legislation:

(1) Any increase in the number of officers in any grade or rank will not relate back to July 1, 1916, but will be effective from Aug. 29, 1916. In other words, the authorized increases will not be retrospective.

(2) The first promotions to fill computed authorized positions in the line, up to and including the grade of lieutenant commander, may be made immediately to such extent as is possible without overfilling any grade, and subject to the limitation that no lieutenant (junior grade) may be promoted who has not had three years' service in that grade.

(3) Promotions to the computed authorized positions in the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander must be held up until a "board on selection for promotion" may be assembled during the month of December next, for the purpose of compiling a list of officers who are recommended by the board for promotion to the grades mentioned.

(a) No officers may be promoted to the grade of rear admiral, captain, or commander, in accordance with the preceding paragraph, until after next Jan. 1. When computations are made now "as of" July 1, 1916, based upon the actual commissioned officers in the Service on that date exclusive of commissioned warrant officers and additional numbers in grade, the result will give the authorized number of officers in the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander for the period Aug. 29 to Dec. 31, 1916. After Dec. 31, 1916, there would, upon the basis of twenty-one rear admirals, be four vacancies to be filled in the grade of rear admiral, one of which existed prior to Aug. 29, 1916, and three of which were created by the act of that date. Further vacancies may possibly occur, and the computations made as of Jan. 1, 1917, may possibly result in further increases.

(c) Officers selected to fill the vacancies created on Aug. 29, 1916, should be given that date; officers selected to fill vacancies occurring between Aug. 29 and Dec. 31, 1916, promoted that date upon computations made as of Jan. 1, 1917.

(4) The promotion of officers to the additional authorized positions in the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant may be made immediately to such extent as is permitted by the provisions of the law which postpone the promotion of eligibles until after Dec. 31, 1916, as of the date of the vacancies, to wit, Aug. 29, 1916, with corresponding dates of rank in commissions.

(5) Staff officers may be advanced immediately to the ranks of rear admiral, captain and commander by selection, whether or not such advancements involve a change of grade and are not restricted by the "selection" provisions of the law, although as the conclusion has been reached that promotions to any grade in the Navy, line or staff, may lawfully be made by selection, the rule of promotion by seniority having originally been established by the appointing power, who is at liberty to change said rule, pending the Attorney General's opinion, it would seem proper that promotions in the staff corps and advancements therein to the ranks of rear admiral, captain and commander should be delayed.

(6) Staff officers who attain higher rank with "running mates" may be immediately advanced on dates that accrue to said running mates in accordance with the previous practice. If the staff officer's running mate was delayed in securing his promotion, or even never received it, the former, nevertheless, "was given his at the earliest practicable date after becoming entitled to it." In the opinion of the Attorney General "no examination or confirmation by the Senate is necessary" to effect such advancement in rank. If it is desired to avoid the delay which must result in the advancement of the large number of staff officers concerned, should the consent of the Senate be awaited, the Department may legally revert to the practice specifically authorized by the Attorney General's opinions, and "advise officers of the staff corps of the Navy of the attainment of a higher rank in their grade by a letter of notification only." The large number of commissions to be issued pursuant to the new personnel legislation may be signed by the Secretary of the Navy by direction of the President, if it is desired to save the President the burden of personally signing his name thereto.

NUMBER OF NAVY OFFICERS ALLOWED.

In an opinion dated Sept. 16, 1916, as to the number of officers allowed by the last Naval Appropriation act, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy holds that the words "authorized enlisted strength" are intended to refer merely to the specific number of 67,700 men for ordinary times and 87,000 for emergency. The authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is 14,914, to which bandsmen should be added in computing the number of commissioned officers, except where they are expressly excluded on page 61 of the act. In the Bureau's tables the authorized number of commissioned officers has been taken as the basis instead of the actual number, acting ensigns who are not commissioned officers included, and certain warrant officers who may possibly be appointed as ensigns.

This computation is, under the law, to be based upon the actual number of commissioned officers who were in the Service on July 1, 1916, and thereafter no further appointments of commissioned officers may be made during the semi-annual period except to fill vacancies. Accordingly, no ensigns may now be appointed from warrant officers during the present semi-annual period where this would result in increasing the number of officers authorized for the grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, based upon the computations made as of July 1, 1916.

In the Bureau's tables the authorized strength of the Medical Corps is based, in part, upon the actual number of warrant officers and chief warrant officers, instead of the authorized number which should be taken in cases in which the number of warrant officers and chief warrant officers is fixed by law. The authorized number of the Medical Corps should be taken in cases in which the number of warrant officers and chief warrant officers is fixed by law. Additional numbers, as well as regular numbers, should be used in computing the strength of the Medical Corps, in exception to the general rule, this being indicated by the requirement that the Flying Corps shall be included as part of the authorized strength for this purpose; the number of pay directors should not be ten but thirteen, the number authorized by previous laws.

Various clerical errors in the Bureau tables are also noted. The estimate of the Marines Corps as 645 includes non-commissioned clerks. As to warrant officers

"no warrant officers may be commissioned as ensigns during the present semi-annual period except to fill vacancies."

If, therefore, when computations are now made as of July 1, 1916, there should be fewer officers in the grades of lieutenant (junior grade), and ensign than the authorized number for said grades as ascertained by such computations, the warrant officers who have qualified may be commissioned as ensigns to fill the existing vacancies; or should further vacancies occur during the present semi-annual period, they may be filled by commissioning warrant officers who are found qualified, not to exceed the number of such appointments authorized by existing law. Otherwise, the appointment of warrant officers to the grade of ensign must be postponed until next January first; and each year thereafter the necessary steps should be taken to make such appointments to the grade of ensign from warrant officers on Jan. 1 or July 1, or as vacancies occur between those dates.

Navy officers in Washington are keenly interested in the arguments being presented to the Government by communities that are endeavoring to obtain the new \$11,000,000 armor plate plant authorized in the last Navy bill. One of the places in behalf of which a campaign is being waged is Quantico, Va., a locality with which all Navy men who have been stationed at Indian Head are familiar. It is situated on the banks of the Potomac nearly opposite the government proving ground at Indian Head, Md., where armor plate is tested. The Indian Head Proving Ground fires its shells into the water of the river at Quantico, and testers of ammunition and shells are located at Quantico to get the measurements. The Quantico company has offered to sell any part of its land desired for a government plant at the nominal price of one dollar. The International Steel and Shipbuilding Company is erecting a large plant along the water front between Little Hunting and Quantico creeks. The company claims to have received orders for the construction of \$50,000,000 worth of ships of all sorts and states that it will begin operations as soon as machinery is installed. Whatever may be the advantages of Quantico, there is a serious, if not a fatal, objection to the location of the armor plate factory at that place. We already have too many of the manufactures upon which we must rely in the event of war within easy reach of an enemy. If we build another it should be located where it is as inaccessible as possible to an attack from the sea.

The Mexican Commission continued its sittings through this week, but since Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss appeared before the body on Sept. 15 and explained to the Mexican delegates the advantages and disadvantages of such plans as had been considered for the protection of the border nothing has been accomplished. It was stated that General Bliss made no recommendations of his own. A suggestion that the Mexican government create a constabulary force for border duty, similar to the rurales of the Diaz régime, was made. Apparently the plan for a joint police force, previously discussed, was abandoned as unworkable after the Commissioners had conferred at length with General Bliss. The General made a dispassionate statement of the situation which would result if General Pershing's forces were withdrawn from Mexico before a properly constituted constabulary had been created to relieve them.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy for the fiscal year 1916, the last report to be submitted by Col. C. P. Townsley, C.A.C., U.S.A., owing to the expiration of his tour of duty, contains all the customary reports of the various departments, that of the department of tactics having the regrettable and unusual distinction of having been written by an officer (Lieut. Col. M. F. Smith) who died June 16, 1916, shortly after his report was completed. The Corps of Cadets comprised 649 members for the year. Out of the 1,058 candidates for entrance examined in March and June, 191 qualified mentally and physically; fifty-four "qualified mentally and probation physically." The large number of 134 nominated candidates failed to even report for examination.

Tests of the N-9 flying boat, under the supervision of the Government Naval Aero Board, at Newport News, Va., on Sept. 21, were interrupted by a collision with a fishing smack, in which one of the wings of the flyer was slightly damaged. The machine developed a maximum speed of sixty-nine miles an hour and a minimum of forty-one miles. It was designed to make a maximum of sixty-five miles and minimum of forty-five. Members of the Aero Board said the tests were successful from every standpoint. The Government has ordered thirty of the fliers for the Naval Aviation Station at Pensacola, Fla.

Participation by civilian shooting teams in the national rifle matches, hitherto restricted to the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard, has been agreed on by the War Department, it was announced in Washington on Sept. 22. Free transportation for one civilian team in every state of the Union will be provided by the Government to Jacksonville, Fla., the scene of the tournament. Competitions will begin Oct. 11. The state teams to participate are to be chosen by the governors, in accordance with recent Congressional provision. If more than one civilian team is to take part, the expense money may be divided among the several teams at the discretion of the governor.

Col. Isaac N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired, has been ill for the past ten days and confined to his house in Montclair, N.J. In the discussion of the Lewis machine gun, to which the New York Times has devoted so much space this week, as we note on page 101, Colonel Lewis informs us that he has had no part aside from his letter in reply to one from General Crozier to the editor of the Times. Colonel Lewis's letter to the Times appears on page 115 and General Crozier's on page 101 of this issue.

Major Gen. Charles M. Clement, Penn. N.G., and Brig. Gen. George Bell, U.S.A., reviewed a division of some 26,000 Regulars and National Guardsmen at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 21. It took some eight hours for the troops to pass, and the column included 8,000 animals and 1,000 vehicles, including ambulances, gun carriages and supply wagons.

THE NEW QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., who was appointed Quartermaster General of the Army Sept. 16, 1916, with the rank of major general, vice Aleshire, retired, has had a long and distinguished military career. He was the ranking officer in the Q.M.C., and was born in Kingston, N.Y., on April 30, 1858. His family is one of the oldest in the state, having lived there for generations. His father was Gen. George H. Sharpe, a veteran of the Civil War, who was a friend and favorite of General Grant and one of the political leaders of the Empire State. General Sharpe was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1880, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Infantry. In the summer of 1882 he resigned from the Army, but in the succeeding year was appointed a captain in the Subsistence Department. In 1895 he reached his majority, and just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War was made a lieutenant colonel, and soon after was ordered to Chickamauga Park as chief commissary of the Army concentrating there for the invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico, and went as chief commissary of the Army under General Brooke which invaded Porto Rico. Later on he served a tour of duty in the Commissary General's office, going from there to the Philippines as chief commissary of the division.

He reached the grade of colonel Feb. 2, 1901, and upon the promotion of Commissary General John F. Weston, in the fall of 1905, succeeded to the chiefship of the Subsistence Department. Two years afterwards he made an extended tour abroad to study the supply systems of the English, French and German armies, where every facility was afforded and every courtesy shown him by the officials of the various countries visited.

General Sharpe has devoted his life to a study and mastery of the problems of supply, and has been active both as author and administrator. His experience in the line of the Army, in actual campaign and in charge of purchasing and supply depots, and later as Commissary General afforded him the widest administrative opportunity. He has also had the advantage of a tour of duty in every section of the country and in every field of activity in his line. When the present Quartermaster Corps was established in 1912, by the consolidation of the Subsistence, Quartermaster and Pay Departments, he assumed charge of the Supplies Division of the Quartermaster General's office, and for months has been Acting Quartermaster General.

While stationed at St. Louis his first book appeared—"The Art of Subsisting Armies in War." This production was followed by an essay on "The Art of Subsisting Armies in the Field as Exemplified During the Civil War," which won the gold medal prize offered in the contest of the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States. Following this was the translation from the French of C. H. Aubry, "The Supply of the Armies of Frederick the Great and Napoleon." In collaboration with Capt. H. F. Kendall, U.S.A., he translated "Notes on the Supply of an Army During Active Operations," by O. Espanet. In 1905 appeared his notable work, "The Provisioning of the Modern Army in the Field." This work is now used by supply officers of the British army and is employed in the course of instruction in the great military school at Aldershot, England. He has also published a critical paper on "Subsisting Our Field Army in Case of War with a First Class Power."

The present position as Chief of the Quartermaster Corps is one of great authority and responsibility, involving the immense problem of subsisting, clothing, sheltering, paying and transporting the Army and the Militia, the expenditures for which will during the present year amount to nearly three hundred millions of dollars. General Sharpe is an ardent student of his profession and an untiring worker, and with a distinguished career as theorist and author has had the benefit of experience in the line of the Army and the widest practical experience in handling large administrative problems. The position to which he has just been appointed will afford an opportunity to add to the reputation he has already achieved as one of the most progressive and efficient administrators in the Army.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. Philip Yost, Coast Art., U.S.A., was retired from active service Sept. 13, 1916, on account of disability incident thereto. He is a native of Maryland and entered the Army as a first lieutenant in the Artillery Corps in September, 1901. He had previously served as a first lieutenant in the 8th Ohio Volunteers in 1898, and as a first lieutenant in the 47th U.S. Volunteers in the Philippines, 1898-1901. He is a graduate of the Artillery School and has been a member of the General Staff.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., has been commissioned colonel to rank from July 1, 1916. Colonel Reber was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16, 1864. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1886, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, in 1892, and was appointed in the Signal Corps as a first lieutenant in 1894. He became captain in 1900, major in 1903 and lieutenant colonel in 1913. In 1898 he served as major and A.A.G. of Volunteers, and also as lieutenant colonel and Chief Signal Officer of Volunteers. Colonel Reber took a special course in electricity at Johns Hopkins University in 1894. He also is a graduate of the 1905 class of the Army War College and has served as a member of the General Staff. Colonel Reber has seen service against hostile Indians in Arizona, in the Porto Rican campaign, and was recommended for brevet captain in the action at Guanica. Serving as Chief Signal Officer of various departments, divisions and army corps, he was one of the first officers of the Army to become interested in aviation, and has made this his military specialty during the last fifteen years. He was badly injured by an accidental fall in Washington in March, 1916. Colonel Reber is a son-in-law of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., having married Cecilia Sherman Miles in Washington in 1900.

Col. John P. Hains, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., promoted from lieutenant colonel from Aug. 22, 1916, was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 23, 1865. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, being promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 1st Artillery. He served in the Spanish-American War with Light Battery F, 3d Artillery, as a first lieutenant. He took part in the expedition under General Miles to Porto Rico, and also served in General Henry's and General

Wilson's divisions. He was wounded in action at Asomanta Aug. 12, 1898. Colonel Hains reached the rank of lieutenant colonel in August, 1913. He is a graduate of the Artillery School and of the Army War College, and is now taking a course at the Naval War College at Newport. He is a son of Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., class of 1861, U.S.M.A., now residing in Washington.

Col. Alonzo Gray, Cav., U.S.A., promoted from lieutenant colonel from Aug. 27, 1916, is a distinguished graduate, Army School of the Line, and a graduate of the Army Staff College. He was born in Wisconsin on Sept. 7, 1861. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in June, 1887, being promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, in October of that year; first lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, in January, 1895; captain, 14th Cavalry, in 1901; major of Cavalry in 1911, and lieutenant colonel of Cavalry July 1, 1916. Colonel Gray served with his troop in the 6th Cavalry during the Sioux campaign, 1890-91, and at Southern camps during the war with Spain. He was sent to Porto Rico in 1899 as a member of the Military Commission in Arecibo. He went to the Philippines in 1903, and was mentioned in general orders for gallantry in action in 1904, and was commended by General Wood in 1903 for "the gallant and successful way with which he, with five men of his command, attacked and captured the main trench of the enemy on the spur of Mt. Suliman, Nov. 20. It was a gallant and daring piece of work, skillfully executed."

Major Jens Bugge, Inf., U.S.A., who was promoted from captain subject to examination, having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, was retired as a major on Sept. 14, 1916. Major Bugge was born in Wisconsin Sept. 21, 1870, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1895, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Infantry. He has served as a member of the General Staff, is an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line, class of 1908, and a graduate of the Army Staff College, 1909, and of the Army War College, 1911. He was promoted first lieutenant of Infantry in 1898; was assigned to the 3d Infantry in 1899; was promoted captain 1901; transferred to the 13th Infantry in 1912, and to the 21st Infantry in 1915. He was promoted major in 1916. Major Bugge among other duties has been on duty at West Point as an instructor in drawing, has served in the Philippines, taking part in General Bell's last expedition against Malvar during March and April, 1902. He also served as aid to Major Gen. George W. Davis while in the Philippines. He was senior assistant instructor in ordnance and gunnery at West Point. He served in Cuba with his regiment in 1906 and was on special duty at the headquarters of the Army of Cuban Pacification. He also served with the provisional government of Cuba, being in charge of the reform school for boys.

Major Murray Baldwin, Inf., U.S.A. (Quartermaster Corps), promoted subject to examination, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major was announced to take effect Sept. 15, 1916. Major Baldwin was born in California Sept. 15, 1872, and entered the Army as a private in the 2d Artillery March 21, 1892. He was appointed second lieutenant, 18th U.S. Infantry, Oct. 31, 1894; was promoted first lieutenant, 11th Infantry, in 1898; transferred to the 18th Infantry in May, 1899; was promoted captain, 26th Infantry, in 1901; was transferred to the 8th Infantry in April, 1908, and was transferred to the 21st Infantry in November, 1914. He was detailed to the Quartermaster Corps in 1916. Major Baldwin is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, 1905.

Lieut. Col. George B. Duncan, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the General Staff, is promoted colonel Sept. 18, 1916, vice Col. John H. Beacom, 6th Inf., who died Sept. 17.

Major Truman O. Murphy, A.G. Dept., is promoted lieutenant colonel.

MAJOR GEN. ALBERT L. MILLS.

Major Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., a distinguished officer of the Army, and the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in battle, died at his home in Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1916, after fifteen hours' illness from pneumonia. General Mills leaves, besides his widow, a son, Lieut. Chester P. Mills, 9th U.S. Cav., and a daughter. The General was stricken with pneumonia on the night of Sept. 17 following an automobile ride in the morning. He was at his desk at the War Department Saturday, Sept. 16. General Mills at the time of his death was Chief of the Militia Bureau, and he conducted the affairs of this office with great zeal and efficiency, and this was his characteristic in other spheres of duty. He was not afraid to criticize when it was necessary, and his plain pointing out of shortcomings in the National Guard had much to do with the improvement of the force. He was also a member of the General Staff of the Army. General Mills was born in New York city May 7, 1854, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Cavalry. After a detail at the Military Academy as an assistant instructor of tactics, in December, 1879, he was ordered on frontier duty, where he had an active experience for a number of years. These duties included service in the field in Washington, Idaho and Montana territories. While on frontier duty at Fort Custer, Mont., he was engaged with hostile Indians near Crow Agency, Nov. 5, 1877. He was promoted first lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, in 1889. Among other duties he served in the Sioux campaign, Dec. 7, 1890, to Feb. 8, 1891, and subsequently served at Fort Grant, Ariz., and as assistant instructor in the departments of strategy and tactics and Cavalry at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth.

General Mills took part in the Santiago campaign in the Spanish War, first joining the regiment at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He was acting assistant adjutant general of the Cavalry brigade under General Young, which later became the 2d Brigade, Cavalry Division. He was brigade inspector from June 4 to June 29, 1898, and became brigade adjutant general on the latter date. He participated in the battles of Las Guasimas, June 24, and Santiago de Cuba, July 1, being commended for energy and cool courage and conspicuous daring in the first battle, and was severely wounded in the second. He received a Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded "for distinguished gallantry in action near Santiago de Cuba July 1, 1898, in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness after being shot through

the head and entirely without sight." General Mills lost the sight of one eye from the wound. He was also nominated by the President for brevet appointments of major and lieutenant colonel for gallantry in the battles of Las Guasimas and Santiago de Cuba. He was appointed Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy in August, 1898, and was appointed captain and A.A.G., U.S. Volunteers, in May, 1898, being honorably discharged the following September. He was promoted captain, 6th Cavalry, in October, 1898, and was transferred to the 1st Cavalry in August, 1899. General Mills, among other duties, went to the Philippines, where he was in command of the Department of Visayas, Jan. 14, 1907, to March 2, 1908. He was also in command of the Department of Luzon and later of the Department of the Gulf. General Mills was transferred to the 10th Cavalry in February, 1904, was appointed brigadier general, U.S.A., in May, 1904, and major general, July 1, 1916. He served as a member of the General Staff and as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs (now known as Militia Bureau) of the War Department. General Mills was a member of the Army and Navy and Riding and Hunt Clubs, of Washington, and the Union League Club, of New York.

In a statement which was issued Sept. 18 expressing the sentiment of the War Department, Secretary Baker said, in part: "I have a deep sense of personal loss in the death of Gen. Albert L. Mills. From the time of my coming to Washington he has been more than zealous in his self-sacrificing devotion to the affairs of the Militia Bureau, of which he was the head, and his patience, wisdom, and kindness have greatly simplified both my task in becoming familiar with the War Department and the difficult undertaking which fell to the department upon the call of the Militia to the Texas border. Plainly the devotion of General Mills to his work took strength with which he might otherwise have been able to resist the sudden illness."

The remains of Major General Mills were buried in the post cemetery at the U.S. Military Academy Sept. 21 with full military honors. After services in the Academy chapel the body was escorted to the grave by the battalion of cadets and all the officers and Regular troops on duty.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. William Quinton, U.S.A., retired, veteran of the Civil War, Indian campaigns, the Boxer rebellion in China and the Spanish-American War, died at the home of his son, Major W. W. Quinton, U.S.A., retired, of 232 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1916. General Quinton had been born to the military life and served with distinction through his long career in the U.S. Army as well as with the Volunteer branch of the Army service in the Civil War. He was born at Richmond Castle, Dublin, Ireland, on Oct. 15, 1838, a son of Capt. Arthur Quinton, of the British army. As a boy General Quinton accompanied his father in the British army service to many remote quarters of the world, spending considerable time in New Zealand and Australia. His father died during General Quinton's boyhood and the latter sailed for America at the age of fourteen years. He lived for a time in Canada and then went to Chicago.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the 19th Illinois Volunteers, and thus began his long military career. He was promoted second lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1861, and first lieutenant in 1863. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Volunteer Signal Corps in 1863, and was honorably mustered out in 1865. General Quinton was appointed a first lieutenant, 33d U.S. Infantry, June 12, 1867. He was assigned to the 7th Infantry in 1870, was promoted captain in 1884, was transferred to the 25th Infantry in 1898, was promoted major, 14th Infantry, in September, 1898, lieutenant colonel, 27th Infantry, in 1901, and was transferred to the 14th Infantry the following April. He was promoted colonel, 1st Infantry, in 1902, appointed brigadier general in 1902, and was retired Oct. 9, 1902, at his own request after forty years' service. General Quinton took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, action of Buzzards Roost, and was in the Atlanta campaign during the Civil War. He was on frontier duty in Montana, Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado and Texas. As a major of the 14th Infantry he was with his regiment during the Boxer rebellion in China, and served in the Philippines. General Quinton was well known in Buffalo. His remains were buried with military honors at Arlington Cemetery Sept. 18. General Quinton is survived by his son, Major W. W. Quinton, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Medical Department, and a daughter, Mrs. Quinton Mason.

In referring to the death of Brig. Gen. James G. C. Lee, U.S.A., retired, at Hague, Lake George, N.Y., July 27, 1916, a correspondent writes: "Of a sunny, kind disposition and brilliant mind, General Lee not only was a most charming host; the hospitality of his home was proverbial; he carried the same sweet, tolerant, helpful spirit into his office duties. All under General Lee's influence worked with full might for the pleasure of his unstinted praise. General Lee's first wife was a lovely, grand character. Their union was blessed by a daughter, known and loved throughout the Army and civilian life as the unselfish, sweet Lillian Lee, afterwards the wife of the late Col. Stephen Crosby Mills, U.S.A. A second marriage to an estimable lady and a young daughter, Katharine Lee, are left with Mrs. Stephen Crosby Mills and two charming granddaughters, Misses Dorothy and Catherine Mills, with legions of warm, admiring friends to ever cherish the memory of Gen. James G. C. Lee. The interment was held at the family tomb, Arlington, Va."

Col. John H. Beacom, 6th U.S. Inf., died Sept. 17, 1916, in Colonia Dublan, Mexico, according to news received at Army headquarters at Columbus, N.M., as reported in the New York Herald. He was stricken while preparing to leave for Calexico, Cal., to command a brigade of National Guard troops encamped at that place. Colonel Beacom led his regiment to San Antonio, Chihuahua, in the earlier part of the campaign after Villa. Colonel Beacom was born in Ohio Jan. 1, 1857, and had a valuable experience. He was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 18th Infantry. He was transferred to the 3d Infantry in 1883, was promoted first lieutenant in 1888; captain, 6th Inf., in 1898; major in 1903; lieutenant colonel in 1911, and colonel in 1913. During the war with Spain he served as captain and A.A.G. and lieutenant colonel and A.A.G. in the Volunteers. He also served during the Philippine Insurrection as lieutenant colonel of the 45th and 42d U.S. Volunteer Infantry. Colonel Beacom's first service after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., which was followed by duty at Forts Shaw and Missoula, Mont., and Fort Meade, S.D., to 1889. Other service included command

of the Indian company (I. 3d Infantry) at Fort Sully, S.D., and Fort Snelling, Minn., from May, 1891, to September, 1894. He was attached to the headquarters of the Japanese army from December, 1894, to April, 1895, while on leave, during the campaign in the Shantung Peninsula, and was present at the surrender of Wei-hai-wei by the Chinese to the Japanese army. In August, 1896, he proceeded to Egypt to accompany the British expedition into the Soudan, but was refused permission by the Sirdar to join the expedition. He was assistant instructor of tactics at West Point in 1897, and while in the Volunteer Service in 1898 was with the 2d and 7th Army Corps and was also Adjutant General of the Department of Santiago from September, 1898, to March 25, 1899. He went on an expedition through the interior of Cuba from April 3 to May 3, 1899. He organized the 42d U.S. Volunteer Infantry at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and took it to the Philippines, arriving at Manila Dec. 31, 1899. He was in command of the expedition to east of Laguna de Bay, Luzon, in co-operation with General Schwan's brigade to the west of the lake. He was in command of troops operating to the south and east of Laguna de Bay against General Cailles in March and April, 1899, and was in command at Malabon June, 1900, to May, 1901. He was also, among other duties, judge advocate of the Military Commission in 1902, and was in command of the troops in Oriental Negros, Oct. 1, 1901, to May, 1902. He was Military Attaché to the American Embassy at London from October, 1903, to January, 1907. He was assigned to command at Fort Missoula in April, 1907, and later went to the Philippines for duty, and returning was detailed as inspector general with station in San Francisco and later went to the Texas border.

Surg. Eugene P. Stone, U.S.N., who died recently at North Sutton, N.H., is survived by his mother, Mrs. Imogene P. Stone, widow of Ebenezer W. Stone, of the 21st U.S. Infantry, brevet colonel of Volunteers. Mrs. Stone, who was with her son when he died, is now at 1627 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., where she has spent several winters.

Brig. Gen. Basil Wilson Duke, lawyer, author and one of the famous Confederate cavalry leaders of the Civil War, died at New York city, Sept. 16, 1916. His death was due to shock resulting from an operation at which one of his legs was amputated. He served as an officer in the famous cavalry organization led by his brother-in-law, Gen. John H. Morgan, and known as "Morgan's Raiders." Before he had reached his majority General Duke was active in the group of men who fought to carry Missouri into the Confederacy. He was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1838, but saw his first military service in Missouri. He was badly wounded at the battle of Shiloh, but recovered in time to participate in the operations of Morgan's troops in Tennessee and Kentucky, being present at the famous Ohio raid. With his chief and most of the command he was captured and imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary, from which General Morgan dug his way to freedom with most of his men. For more than twenty years General Duke was connected with the law department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He was the author of many books on finance and the Civil War, among the latter being the "History of Morgan's Cavalry and Reminiscences of Gen. Basil W. Duke." He also wrote the "History of the Bank of Kentucky." His wife died in 1909.

Ex-Lieut. Isaiah H. McDonald, U.S.A., died at Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1916. He served as a private in the 134th Ohio Infantry from May 6 to Aug. 31, 1864, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A., July 1, 1865. He was graduated in 1870 and was promoted in the Army, second lieutenant, 9th Cavalry. He resigned from the Army July 1, 1873. For a number of years he was engaged in patent office practice in Washington.

Major Christopher Anderson, commanding the 2d Battalion, 18th Inf., Penn. N.G., died at the base hospital at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 20, 1916, following a brief illness. He was a prominent attorney of Pittsburgh. The body was escorted to the Union Station by his regiment and sent to Pittsburgh.

Mary Willoughby Osterhaus, infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Karl Osterhaus and granddaughter of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., died Sept.-15, 1916, aged two weeks.

Priscilla Gould Treat, aged seventy-nine, wife of J. B. Treat, of Monroe, Wis., died at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1916, of pneumonia. She was the mother of Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., and of H. W. Treat, of Seattle, Wash., and grandmother of Lieut. J. B. Treat, U.S.A. Burial at Lisbon Falls, Me.

Mr. Andrew Christian Zabriskie, who died in his country home, Blithewood, Barrytown-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1916, in his sixty-fourth year, was a descendant of Albert Zborowski, a nobleman, who emigrated from Holland in 1650. Mr. Zabriskie was educated in private schools and in the School of Mines at Columbia. He joined the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in 1873, subsequently serving as inspector of rifle practice in the 71st Regiment. He was captain of Company C, of the 71st, when he resigned in 1898. In later years he founded the Junior American Guard, an organization of boy scouts, of which he was president. His collection of coins and medals is one of the finest in this country. He was president of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society from 1895 to 1905 and at the time of his death was honorary president of the society. Mr. Zabriskie was a supporter of many public institutions, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was vice president of the House of Rest for Consumptives. He was a member of numerous clubs in New York, including the Union, Army and Navy, Church. He also was a member of the Holland Society, the Huguenot Society, the Society of the War of 1812, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Historical Society and the American Geographical Society. Mr. Zabriskie leaves his wife, one son and one daughter.

Mrs. Mary E. Whitney, widow of Charles R. Whitney, of Rockland, Me., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas S. Rich, Malden, Mass., Sept. 19, 1916. Mrs. Whitney was the grandmother of Capt. Charles H. Rich, 25th U.S. Inf.; Capt. Albert T. Rich, U.S.A.; Mrs. Thorne Strayer, wife of Captain Strayer, U.S.A., 34th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Guy Kent, wife of Captain Kent, 9th U.S. Cav.

Dr. Adoniram Brown Judson, surgeon and writer on medical subjects, who was assistant surgeon and surgeon in the U.S. Navy from 1861 to 1868, died in New York city Sept. 20, 1916. He resigned from the Navy in 1868. He was born at Maulmein, British Burmah, his father being the celebrated missionary, Adoniram Judson.

Mrs. Henry S. Kilbourne, sixty years old, widow of Col. H. S. Kilbourne, U.S.M.C., died Sept. 12, 1916, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. I. C. Welborn, Leavenworth, Kas., after a several months' illness. The funeral services took place on Sept. 15 and the remains were taken to Washington, D.C., where they were interred

in Arlington Cemetery beside those of her late husband. The pallbearers were Major Blanton Winship, Major Herschel Tipes, Lieut. Col. O. W. B. Farr, Capt. Ben Lear and Capt. Austin Parker. Captain Welborn came from the Texas border to accompany Mrs. Welborn to Washington.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Agnes A. Parks and Ensign Winthrop Winslow, U.S.N., were married at the Congress Square Hotel, Portland, Me., Sept. 19, 1916, by the Rev. Frederick Walker. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Georgia Parks, of Cottage Farm, Cape Elizabeth. Lieut. Ellis M. Zacharias, U.S.N., was best man.

Miss Gertrude Smedburg Kearny, daughter of Mrs. George H. Kearny, and the late Captain Kearny, U.S.N., was married at Trinity Church on the Green, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19, 1916, to Osborne Atwater Day.

Dr. and Mrs. I. M. Hays, of Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah Minis, to Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard King, of La Puerta de Agua Dulce Ranch, Alfred, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Minerva Mathews, to Lieut. Joseph Dorst Patch, 26th U.S. Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Robert Pommer, of Brooklyn, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Pauline Margaret, to Lieut. Charles Churchill Slayton, U.S.N. No date has been set for the wedding.

Capt. Donald H. Connolly, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Miss Grace H. Baxter, daughter of Col. John E. Baxter, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Baxter, were married on Sept. 16, 1916, at San Francisco, Cal.

In a pretty and impressive ceremony Miss Marjorie Elizabeth Shepard and Lieut. George Derby Holland, Coast Art. Corps, were married at the Post Chapel, Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 12, 1916, by Chaplain A. A. Pruden, U.S.A. The chapel was beautifully decorated with palms and white lilies. The bride's gown was lace combined with a shell pink chiffon over white satin and she carried lilies of the valley and white roses. Capt. E. C. Long, U.S.A., gave the bride away, and her matron of honor was her sister, Mrs. E. C. Long. Mrs. Long wore silver lace over silver cloth and carried pink roses. The bridegroom and his attendants wore white uniforms. The bridegroom's best man was Lieutenant Cook, and his ushers were Lieutenants Richards, Lenzner, Crocroft, U.S.A., and R. W. Wilson. Immediately after the ceremony Capt. and Mrs. Long gave an elaborate reception at the Chamberlin. The pavilion was draped with flags and the 4th Artillery band furnished the music. After the reception Lieut. and Mrs. Holland left for a honeymoon.

Mrs. John H. Farrell, of Albany, N.Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Regina Farrell, to Dr. Henry Smith Haskell, of Yokohama, Japan. The marriage will be the second between members of the two families. Col. W. N. Haskell, U.S.A., a brother of Dr. Haskell, now in command of the 69th N.Y. Inf., at McAllen, Texas, having married Miss Farrell's sister, Winifred, in 1901. The ceremony will take place early this fall, after which Dr. Haskell, with his bride, will return to Yokohama to resume his practice.

Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Irwin have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Regina Irwin, to Lieut. Thomas B. Larkin, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Miss Irwin made her debut in society in Paris three years ago, when with her aunt, Mme. Thiebaut, for whom she was named Regina. Lieutenant Larkin is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1915. He is stationed at the Washington Barracks.

Mr. and Mrs. James William Watson, of Athens, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Darice Delilah Watson, to Mr. Maximilian N. Bodenbach, of Atlanta, Ga. The date of the wedding has not been decided upon, but it will take place in February. Miss Watson is a sister of Capt. James D. Watson, C.A.C.

Miss Marjorie Russ, daughter of the late Lieut. Charles P. Russ, U.S.A., and Mr. Lawrence Adams Baker, son of the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. James M. Baker, were married at noon in Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, 1916. The ceremony was performed in Bethlehem Chapel by the Rev. George F. Dudley. Lieutenant Russ died in 1899.

Miss Elizabeth Holden, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Holden, of Worcester, and Ensign Arthur K. Davis, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellery W. Davis, of Lincoln, Neb., were married at the summer home of the bride's parents in East Brookfield, Mass., Sept. 16, 1916. The bridegroom's father is dean of arts and science in the University of Nebraska. The Rev. Robert McDonald, of Worcester, officiated at the wedding. Miss Louise P. Holden, a sister of the bride, attended her. Dr. Edwin G. Davis, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bridegroom is a radio officer aboard the U.S.S. Baltimore.

Miss Mildred Brown North, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. North, whose marriage to Asst. Paymr. Edward Randolph Eberle, U.S.N., will take place on Oct. 14 at St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R.I., has selected her attendants. Miss Mittie Arnold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Arnold, will be bridesmaid, and the flower girls will be little cousins of the bride, Marion Martin Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey A. Baker; and Virginia Brown Ostby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erling C. Ostby. Mr. Eberle will have as best man Lieut. Everett D. Capehart, U.S.N. The ushers will be Lieut. Richard E. Byrd, of the Rhode Island Naval Militia; Asst. Naval Constr. Garland Fulton, U.S.N.; Lieut. Solon E. Rose, Ensign Henry M. Mullinnix, Ensign Allan W. Ashbrook and Lieut. William E. Eberle, all of the Navy.

The wedding of Miss Marion Plummer Burr, daughter of Mrs. Charles S. Burr, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Lieut. Alfred Watkins Atkins, U.S.N., is to take place on Oct. 4 in Brooklyn. Lieut. Ezra G. Allen is to act as best man, and the ushers will include Charles P. Burr, brother of the bride; Harold B. Atkins, brother of the bridegroom, and Lieuts. Francis Cogswell, Ernest L. Gunther, Alfred S. Wolfe, Marion C. Robertson, Garrett L. Schuyler and Leigh Noyes, all U.S.N.

The marriage of Capt. K. T. Smith, 23d U.S. Inf., late commandant U.S.A. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N.Y., and Miss Olive Leshar, of Avon-by-the-Sea, N.J., took place on Sept. 18, 1916, in the chantry of Grace Church, New York. The ceremony was performed by a curate of the parish church. Only the immediate family of the bride was present. Capt. Henry G. Stahl was best man. Mr. Robert Leshar gave the bride in marriage. The bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy Mills and a cousin of the bride. Lieut. Casper B. Rucker was usher. Capt. and Mrs. Smith left after the cere-

mony for California, where they will spend leave before Captain Smith joins his regiment on the border.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Blanchard, of Wellington, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Eugenia Blanchard, to Ensign Howard L. Vickery, U.S.N., who is attached to the battleship Kearsarge.

Mrs. John Freeman Rasin, of Baltimore, Md., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Wallis Warfield, to Lieut. Earl W. Spencer, U.S.N. Miss Warfield made her debut at the first Monday german in Baltimore two winters ago. Mrs. George Barnett, wife of General Barnett, of the U.S. Marine Corps, is a cousin of Miss Warfield. Lieutenant Spencer is at present on duty as an instructor to the Aviation Corps at Pensacola, Fla. The wedding will take place in Christ Church, Baltimore, during October.

Lieut. William Franklin Callaway, U.S.N., was married on Sept. 9, 1916, in New York city, to Miss Dorothy Jane Brown, of St. Louis and New York. The ceremony was performed in the Little Church Around the Corner in the presence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Mathies Brown, of St. Louis, besides whom only relatives and close friends were present. The bride is accomplished and enjoys a wide acquaintance in the exclusive set in St. Louis. Lieutenant Callaway is a Missourian also, and was graduated from Annapolis in 1911. He is attached to the U.S.S. G-4.

Lieut. C. S. Maulsby, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Twichell were married at Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 3, 1916.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd Baxter Bennett, P.S., at Southern Islands Hospital, Cebu, P.I., on Aug. 12, 1916.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Robinson and Mr. S. A. Robinson have returned to their home, 1951 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C.

A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. George Warren Harris, U.S.A., at the St. Louis Maternity Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., on Sept. 14, 1916.

A son, Charles Taylor Ely, grandson of Col. Charles W. Taylor, U.S.A., was born to Capt. E. J. Ely, 17th Cav., and Mrs. Ely at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 8, 1916.

Mrs. David E. Cain, wife of Lieutenant Cain, and little daughter have left Jamestown, R.I., where they have been spending the summer, and gone to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Miss Gertrude Louise Miller, sister of Capt. Fred C. Miller, 30th U.S. Inf., is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. F. C. Miller, at Plattsburg Barracks. Captain Miller is on duty with his company at Eagle Pass, Texas.

Col. G. S. Young, Inf., U.S.A., who was operated on by Dr. Will Mayo at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., Sept. 14, 1916, underwent a successful operation and is doing nicely. His son, Harold Young, is with him.

Writing in praise of the two short plays by Mrs. W. W. Quinton, wife of Major Quinton, U.S.A., a correspondent commends "the fine poetic idealism and excellent literary quality of both 'The Locust Flower' and 'The Celibate'."

Mrs. W. P. Moffet and daughters and son, Ted, are at home in Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the winter, or until Captain Moffet is returned from Mexico. Miss Anna is doing secretary work at the University of Chicago. Miss Helen will attend the University of Chicago this year.

Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., met with a severe accident on Sept. 9, when he fractured his hip and pelvis in a railroad accident in western Kansas, where he had gone upon business. A surgeon was hastily despatched for the General, who brought him back to Denver and placed him in St. Luke's Hospital, where he is doing as well as can be expected.

Mrs. William Meade Coulling, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Armistead T. M. Rust, at Leesburg, Va., was the guest of Mrs. Preston when the Garden Club met at her home on Tuesday. On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Edwards gave a dinner. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Rust Lee and Mrs. William Meade Coulling.

Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley and Miss Harriett will break their camp on Lake George, near Hague, N.Y., on Sept. 21, returning to New York city, where their address will be 405 West 118th street. Mrs. Bradley sails on the S.S. Finland Oct. 5 to join Colonel Bradley, who is military observer with the British forces, with headquarters in London. Miss Bradley remains to continue her work at Columbia University.

Capt. Ralph B. Lister, Inf., U.S.A., while the 1st Regiment of Louisiana Infantry was entraining for its home station on Sept. 9 at San Benito, Texas, was cut in the left jaw by a drunken cook of the regiment. The wound was about two inches long and deep enough to sever the facial artery, which gave much loss of blood. Captain Lister, who was on duty as depot Q.M. at San Benito, was inspecting the cars when his passage was obstructed by the crowding men. In his efforts to pass through the crowd the cook became angered and made an attack on Captain Lister, using a knife. He was finally overpowered and placed in arrest.

Col. John Millis, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on duty at Savannah, Ga., has been invited to join the Savannah Board of Trade as an honorary member by the board of directors, and has accepted the invitation. The letter of invitation was mailed to Colonel Millis Sept. 6 by Mr. Harris M. King, acting secretary of the Board of Trade. In his letter of acceptance Colonel Millis said, in part: "I desire to say that this is a mark of distinction which I appreciate most highly, and I feel sure that this action on your part and the acquaintance with the membership which I hope will follow at an early date will be productive of many useful results, as well as much pleasure for me, in connection with my duties in this district and division."

Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis, U.S.N., on duty at Mare Island, Cal., is made defendant to a suit filed in San Francisco by A. C. Lentile, of Norfolk, Va., a former gunner's mate in the Navy. It is charged that Commander Ellis defrauded Lentile out of a half interest in a patent on a self-registering target of which the complainant claims to be the inventor. According to the complaint Commander Ellis entered into an agreement, Sept. 9, 1906, whereby Ellis was to obtain patents on the target, place it on the market and share profits with Lentile. The complaint alleged that Ellis obtained the patents, incorporated a company in San Francisco, sold stock to a number of officers, has been disposing of targets, and has refused to give an accounting. A court order restrains Commander Ellis from disposing of any of his interest in the target. Commander Ellis denied Lentile's charges.

Admiral and Mrs. Swinburne, U.S.N., will be at 30 East Fiftieth street, New York city, for the winter.

Capt. and Mrs. Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., who recently returned from Haiti, are in New York, N.Y., for a brief visit.

A son, William Milligan, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Charles Douglas Herron at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26, 1916.

Mrs. Ellis B. Miller is at Wardman Courts, Washington, D.C., during Captain Miller's absence in Santo Domingo.

Comdr. and Mrs. Noble E. Irwin have returned to Washington after an automobile trip through New England.

Major and Mrs. S. Middleton de Loffre, U.S.A., are spending a month in Boston and motoring through New England.

Col. and Mrs. Stanhope E. Blunt, U.S.A., of Springfield, Mass., are staying at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.

Mrs. Harold S. Naylor and children have taken an apartment for the winter at 3715 Woodley road, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Sue, was born to Capt. and Mrs. William S. Shields, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Dallas, Texas, on Sept. 5, 1916.

A daughter, Dorothy Hope, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engrs., at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1916.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Abraham V. Zane, U.S.N., have leased a residence in Oxford street, Chevy Chase, Md., for the winter.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason and Miss Dorothy Mason returned to Washington from Jamestown, R.I., on Sept. 17.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dewey returned to their home in Washington last week after spending the summer at Atlantic City, N.J.

Lieut. Comdr. Carleton B. Kear, U.S.N., retired, arrived at Havana, Cuba, on Sept. 19, to become instructor at the Cuban naval school at Mariel.

Mrs. E. H. Campbell, wife of Commander Campbell, U.S.N., in command of the U.S.S. Charleston, is visiting at Colon, Republic of Panama, with her daughter.

Mrs. Clarence M. Condon, with her three boys, has decided to make her future home in Washington. She has leased a house at 2014 Wyoming avenue, N.W.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, left Panama Sept. 20 for Costa Rica, to remain a week, and afterward go to the United States.

First Lieut. R. B. Sutton, Coast Art., U.S.A., whose resignation from the Army was accepted to take effect Sept. 15, 1916, is a Californian, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. June 12, 1913.

Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith and children will leave Fort Ontario, N.Y., early in October to join Major Smith at San Antonio. Miss Patty Smith will leave at the same time to re-enter Smith College.

Mrs. H. J. McKenney, who with her children has spent the summer at Monterey, Pa., has returned to Washington. Mrs. McKenney has taken an apartment in the Octavia, Columbia and Quarry roads, where she will remain while Captain McKenney is on the border.

The Misses Chase joined their parents, Capt. and Mrs. Volney O. Chase, in Washington last week, after a visit in Virginia. They spent part of the summer at Jamestown, R.I. Mrs. Chase was at Provincetown, Mass., as a member of Mr. Hawthorne's summer school of painting.

Mrs. Harold R. Keller (Edith Wilbur), who has been spending the summer at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, is now with her husband, Lieut. H. R. Keller, U.S.N., in Annapolis. Lieut. and Mrs. Keller are at the Peggy Stewart Inn until Oct. 1, when they will occupy quarters on King George street for the winter.

Major Edward A. Shuttleworth, Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, assistant mustering officer, has left the state mobilization camp, Mt. Gretna, Pa., for the state mobilization camp, Laurel, Md., for duty in mustering the 4th Infantry, National Guard of Maryland, out of the service of the United States. Upon completion of this duty he will return to Mt. Gretna, Pa.

Col. George S. Young, U.S.A., is at Rochester, Minn., where he underwent an operation on Sept. 14 for the removal of his gall bladder and diseased appendix. The operation was performed by Dr. William J. Mayo and was in every way successful. Colonel Young is doing splendidly and is on his way to a speedy recovery. He will be able to leave the hospital in a short time.

Mrs. G. La T. Collins and Mrs. John M. Stotsenburg, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Annesley Romeyn at Fort Ethan Allen, have returned to Washington after spending a number of days at Lake George en route. Mrs. Henry Romeyn, mother of Capt. C. A. Romeyn, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn, will remain until December before returning to her apartment in Washington.

Capt. John A. Brockman, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty as an inspector-instructor at New York city, is now at the state mobilization camp, Richmond, Va., for temporary duty as instructor with the Signal Corps Company, National Guard of Virginia, at that camp. He will later return to New York city. Captain Brockman has rendered valuable service with the N.G.N.Y., and the Virginia National Guardsmen are fortunate in having him detailed with them.

Mrs. Charles Albert Chapman, wife of Lieutenant Chapman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., was the honor guest at a very lovely tea given Sept. 14 by Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith, wife of Major Smith, I.G. Dept., at her quarters at Fort Ontario, N.Y. The color scheme of yellow was beautifully carried out. Mrs. M. O. French, wife of Lieutenant French, 3d Inf., U.S.A., poured tea, and the Misses Patty Smith, Esther McCarthy and Carol Johnson assisted in serving. About a hundred ladies of Oswego called during the afternoon.

Tokishi Tanaka, Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, D.C., entertained at dinner on Sept. 19 in honor of Admiral Akiyama, of the imperial Japanese navy, who is making a short visit in Washington on his way back to Japan. Among those invited to meet him were Rear Admiral Strauss, Paymaster General McGowan, Rear Admirals Harris and Palmer, Captains McLean, Hoogewerf and Oliver, U.S.N.; Captain Yamanashi, aid to Admiral Akiyama; Captain Nomura, Naval Attaché of the Embassy; Captain Mori, of the imperial Japanese navy, stationed at Philadelphia; Captain Hyakubake, Mr. Matsuoka and Mr. Saito, secretaries of the Embassy; Captain Hiroz, of the imperial Japanese army, and Mr. Iwato and Mr. Shiratori, attachés of the Embassy.

Asst. Paymr. David Twigg Chalmers, U.S.N., has returned to Washington.

A son was born to the wife of Ensign E. Richard Henning, U.S.N., on Sept. 18, 1916.

Dr. C. F. Stokes, U.S.N., was among the guests at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York city, this week.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., of Washington, have been spending some time in Newport.

Commodore and Mrs. William S. Hogg, U.S.N., have returned to Washington from Bedford Springs, Pa.

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, Va., is registered at the Astor, New York, N.Y.

Major L. M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, was at Hotel Wolcott, New York city, this week.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George E. Ide, U.S.N., and John J. Ide are recent arrivals at Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass.

A daughter, Wiona Hawthorne, was born to Capt. V. M. Elmore, U.S.A., and Mrs. Elmore at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 17, 1916.

Mrs. Kautz, widow of Rear Admiral Kautz, U.S.N., is now visiting in Amherst, Mass., and will return to Washington, D.C., about Oct. 1.

Commodore Richard F. Mulligan, U.S.N., has joined Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stockton at the New Monmouth, Spring Lake, N.J., for a stay of several weeks.

Mrs. Hinkamp, who has been visiting at her former home in Washington, joined Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., this week.

Mrs. John Downes and her son closed their cottage at Jamestown, R.I., last week, and joined Lieutenant Commander Downes, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Pat Buchanan, wife of Lieutenant Buchanan, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Carter, at their P street home in Washington.

Miss Emily Kutz, daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Kutz, U.S.A., is visiting in Reading, Pa. Miss Kutz will be among the debutantes in Washington this season.

The Misses Colhoun, daughters of the late Rear Admiral Colhoun, U.S.N., have returned to Washington after spending the summer in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Williams, U.S.A., are now established in their quarters at Washington Barracks, D.C., having moved last week from their apartment at the Alwyn.

Ensign James T. Mathews, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mathews have taken an apartment at the Caldwell, Troy, N.Y., while Ensign Mathews is attending Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute.

Major and Mrs. Robert E. Persons sailed from New York for Panama on Sept. 20. Major and Mrs. Persons were recently the guests of Major and Mrs. Robert E. Noble in Washington.

Arrivals at the Army and Navy Club, New York city, this week, included the following: Capt. L. A. Dewey, Lieut. W. A. Snow, Lieut. T. M. Chase and Brig. Gen. G. A. Dodd, all U.S.A.

The friends of "Bully," the fine bull terrier of Commodore John T. Newton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Newton, will regret to learn he died recently at "Greyledges," their country home at Monroe, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray have arrived at Lansing, Mich., where Lieutenant Murray has been detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Michigan Agricultural College.

Mr. Harrison B. Irwin has joined his parents, Comdr. and Mrs. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., who with the Misses Irwin will open up their Le Roy place residence in Washington the latter part of September.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., and their son-in-law and daughter, Paymr. and Mrs. John Harrison Knapp, have recently moved into a residence on Kalorama road, Washington, for the winter.

Comdr. and Mrs. Urban T. Holmes and family will spend the winter at Annapolis, Md., where Mdsn. Urban Holmes is a member of the plebe class at the U.S.N.A. They arrived at Annapolis on Sept. 20 from Jamestown, R.I.

Lieut. and Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett, who have been spending Lieutenant Bassett's leave visiting in the States, will return to Panama by the transport Sumner, sailing from New York Sept. 23. Lieutenant Bassett is captain of the port at Colon.

Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Francis W. Gunnell and their daughter, Mrs. Mark Brooke, and little Miss Hallie Brooke have returned to Washington from Atlantic City, N.J. Major Brooke will return from the Philippines early in October and join his family in Washington.

The officers of the U.S.S. North Carolina were guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Richard Harlow at Bar Harbor, Me., on Sept. 17. Ernest Schelling, the pianist, made an hydroaerplane ascension with Lieut. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. North Carolina, on Sept. 17.

Sergt. 1st Class Ernest Jenkes, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, who has been a member of the military guard at the Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn., for the past ten months, has left for his home at Narragansett, R.I.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, was presented with a sapphire studded gold bag in Washington on Sept. 15 by the members of the U.S. Marine Band, in appreciation of her efforts in their behalf, particularly in connection with the recent legislation increasing the pay of the bandsmen.

The presentation was made at a concert at the Marine Barracks, D.C. Mrs. Barnett returned from Narragansett Pier, R.I., last week, where she took an active part in the National Service School Camp established there.

The War Department won the championship of the Departmental Tennis League, with the Navy Department a close second. In the final standing the War and the Navy were tied, but the War won four out of five of the matches in the play-off for the title. The Departmental League is the largest organization of its kind in the country, having thirteen teams in the league. The following were the officers of the War Department's team: Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, president; Major Walter A. Bethel, vice president; Samuel Rubenstein, secretary-treasurer; Major Adam F. Casad, captain of team; Harry L. Waggoner, vice captain; Edward O. Leech, War Dept., representative. The following were the pairings in doubles: Bethel and Gore; Daily and Martin; Coldren and Lavins; Legge and Waggoner; Rose and Patrick; Ramsey and Bishop; Leech and Bentley; Skinner and Stauffer; Casad and Wilson; Platt and Prim; Driscoll and Thomas; Dorst and McClarin; Hoover and Mercer; Burg and Chapman.

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Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was in conference with Adjutant General Gardner W. Pearson, of Massachusetts, at the State House in Boston on Sept. 20. It is understood that the conference was in reference to the National Guard situation in Massachusetts.

Capt. C. E. Morton, 16th Inf., Mrs. Morton and son, Langdon, are now comfortably located in quarters at Fort Wayne, Mich. Captain Morton is gradually recovering from a very severe attack of sciatica contracted while he was serving as a major of Philippine Scouts. He hopes to be able to join his regiment at the expiration of his sick leave, Dec. 24.

Major and Mrs. Gilbert Stewart, with their daughters, Jane and Sally, have started from Springfield Armory, Mass., on an extended trip West. They are going via the Canadian Pacific to Portland, Ore., where they will visit Major Stewart's mother and Mrs. Stewart's father, Mr. Charles Barnard. From Portland they go to Dallas, Texas, where Mrs. Stewart's grandmother lives, and they will return by way of Chicago.

Virginia Chester, the eight-year-old granddaughter of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., retired, gave blood for serum in a vain effort to save the life of Arthur W. Carrott, son of O. B. Carrott, of Belle Haven, Conn. The boy died on Sept. 17 from poliomyelitis. Virginia Chester was stricken with the disease when three years old. She is partly paralyzed, but otherwise is in perfect old. Her sacrifice of blood was not revealed until three days after the death of the boy.

Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue, C.A.C., and Lieut. William A. Robertson, 11th Cav., attached to the Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., had a narrow escape from death on Sept. 15 during a night bomb-throwing flight, when at a height of 4,500 feet the motor back-fired and the aeroplane went into a "side slip," falling more than 1,000 feet before Lieutenant Dargue succeeded in righting it. During his final volplane Lieutenant Dargue missed smashing into a hangar by only ten feet, in the darkness.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, and Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, Cav., U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., respectively Military and Naval Attaché of the Embassy at Rome, Italy, have been cordially entertained by King Victor Emmanuel, Lieutenant General Cadorna, Chief of Staff, and General Porro, Under Chief of the General Staff, at the front. Either the monarch or General Cadorna or General Porro accompanied them on their visits to observation posts.

Guests at Hotel Astor, New York city, this week, included the following: Major La Roy S. Upton, Lieut. A. R. Goodman, Capt. D. A. Nolan and Major G. M. Young, all U.S.A.; Surg. Paul G. White, Ensign A. D. Mayer, Ensign T. G. Peyton, Ensign E. R. Rawson, Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Kincaid, Lieut. G. M. Tisdale and Lieut. L. F. Welch, all U.S.N.; Major L. S. Miller, Capt. A. E. Deitch, Lieut. J. A. McAllister, Lieut. Irving E. Smith, Lieut. F. G. Dillman and Lieut. Col. D. W. Ketcham, all U.S.A.; Ensign W. E. Miller and Ensign R. F. Hans, U.S.N.

COMING ARMY PROMOTIONS.

No announcement has been made up to date of the appointment of a successor to Gen. Albert L. Mills in the grade of major general. It has been suggested to the Secretary of War that the vacancy should be given to Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb on account of his service as president of the War College, and Secretary Baker is said to have this under consideration. As General Macomb retires on Oct. 12 this arrangement would delay General Pershing's promotion less than a month. Incidentally this would increase the number of vacancies in the grade of brigadier general that will occur this fall from five to six. According to the policy that has been following recently, the five vacancies will be distributed as follows: Two to the Infantry, two to the Field Artillery and one to the Cavalry. If there are six vacancies the Coast Artillery may have another brigadier general.

It is expected that when Secretary Baker returns to the Department, he will announce the appointment of a major general, and at the same time will name the new brigadier general. Brig. Gen. Granger Adams is due to retire Sept. 28, and it is possible that the Secretary will name his successor also. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb retires Oct. 12, and Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Sibley retires Oct. 17.

A Fort Myer correspondent informs us that the colonels of Cavalry most prominently mentioned for appointment to the grade of brigadier general, should General Pershing be promoted, are Col. W. D. Beach, president of the Board for the Revision of the Cavalry Drill Regulations; Col. Eben Swift, Gen. Staff, recently chief of staff of the Western Department, and at present commandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth; Col. J. A. Gaston, 6th Cav., formerly commandant of the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and at present commanding in the Big Bend District of General Funston's department; Col. J. T. Dickman, 2d Cav., a former General Staff officer; Col. G. H. Cameron, director of the Army War College and a recent General Staff officer. Col. Charles G. Treat, Gen. Staff (Field Artillery) is mentioned for Gen. Granger Adams's vacancy on Sept. 28.

When questioned as to the attitude of the Administration since the recent activities of Villa, Secretary of War Baker said on Sept. 22 that the change in the situation may result in the issuing of new orders to the Army. He would not state whether General Pershing would further pursue Villa, or just what duty the troops would be called upon to perform. Incidentally, if Villa should be able to continue his raids the relief of the National Guard on the border and the withdrawal of General Pershing from Mexico may be postponed. It is evident that the Administration is very much concerned over the present activities of Villa in Mexico.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1916.

Lieutenant Tilton, who has been on the Texas border, returned to Fort Michie last week, accompanied by Mrs. Tilton and baby. Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell and Mrs. Cameron, of Fort Michie, were dinner guests of Mrs. Usher on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Landers entertained at bridge Tuesday evening for Captain Barkley, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Donald, Lieut. and Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. Givens, Dr. and Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Terry, Miss Fitch and Lieut. and Mrs. Halbert. Prizes were won by Mrs. Donald, Miss Fitch and Lieutenant Arthur.

Mrs. Cameron, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Haskell, at Fort Michie, returned Tuesday to her home in Montclair, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. Trotter and two small daughters left Fort Michie on Wednesday for Fort Wright, where Captain Trotter has taken up his duties as artillery engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. Givens, after a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Sumner, left Wednesday for New York, where they will spend a few days before returning to Tampa, Fla.

Captain Landers has been spending a short leave on the post, returning Friday to Plattsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Le Forge, of Fort Wright, were week-end guests of Mrs. Halbert. Lieutenant Halbert left Saturday for temporary duty at Atlantic. Lieutenant Barlow spent Saturday on the post, returning to Niangua on Sunday.

Capt. H. H. Scott, of New York, arrived Sunday for a few days' visit. Mr. Ferry, of New York, was week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. Fitch. Lieutenant Hogan left Tuesday for New York on a two weeks' leave. Mrs. Coghill, who has been spending several months with Major and Mrs. Usher, left on Tuesday for Lincoln, Neb.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 19, 1916.

All the officers and the members of their families, all civilians and their families residing or employed on the post in any capacity and the enlisted men of the different organizations in the garrison were ordered to report at the post hospital for vaccination on account of the appearance of a case of smallpox in the vicinity.

Mrs. Charles W. Fenton and children have returned to the post from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., where they have been spending the summer. Major and Mrs. Edward R. Schreiner and children have returned from a motor trip through Pennsylvania. Lieut. J. D. Miley, who recently graduated from West Point and has been an instructor at Camp Ordway, left last week to join his regiment, the 36th Infantry.

Major and Mrs. John J. Kingman have returned to the post after spending several weeks at Atlantic City.

The quarantine for infantile paralysis has been raised by Lieut. G. C. Dunham, surgeon on the post.

Mrs. William J. Glasgow had as her guests Mrs. John D. Miley, Miss Miley and Miss Nancy Miley. Gen. William E. Harvey, Mrs. Robert M. Barton, Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, Miss Sharp and Captain Bryson on Sunday were dinner guests of Major Charles R. Luce. Lieut. David H. Scott, who has been at the Plattsburg camp as an instructor, has returned to spend a few days with his family before leaving to join his regiment in Mexico.

The horse show held at Front Royal, Va., was a success and showed the wonderfully good work that is being done at the Front Royal Remount Depot. There was not a poor animal in the twenty-nine horses exhibited by the depot. Some very good polo ponies were also shown by the depot. Mrs. W. W. Whitelade, wife of Capt. Warren Whitelade, won a blue ribbon in the qualified hunter class with her cleverly schooled "Tarry Not." Dr. J. L. Honacker, of the depot, won a blue ribbon with his colt, "Hexagon," and the blue ribbon in the handicap jump went to Capt. E. C. Sturges' horse, "Apache."

Lieut. John Millikin, who has been on leave, has returned to the post to pack for Annapolis, where he has been detailed at St. John's College. Miss Scott, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, will visit in the Adirondacks before returning home. Col. Peyton C. March and family have moved into the house formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher.

Capt. C. A. Ferris, 1st Field Art., stationed at Hawaii, is an instructor at Camp Ordway and is teaching the men how to handle and how to care for their mounts, both on the march and in permanent station. Several of the officers from Camp Ordway entertained at the Officers' Club here on Tuesday. Mrs. Charles T. Menoher and her sons, Charles and William, have moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Kilburn.

Miss Glasgow, daughter of Major and Mrs. William J. Glasgow, left last week to resume her studies at the Georgetown Visitation Convent. Carlenia Sheridan, the small daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Sheridan, has returned after spending the summer with her grandmother. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Kilburn are now comfortably settled in their quarters at Fort Howard, Md.

Miss Harriet Glasgow, daughter of Major and Mrs. William J. Glasgow, has returned home from Nonquit, Mass., where she has been spending the summer. Major Robert G. Paxton has recovered from his serious accident and is now at Hot Springs, Va. A dinner-dance was given Tuesday at the Officers' Club. Those attending were Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, Mrs. G. O. Griffin, Mrs. John Walker, Miss Griffin, Miss Sharp, Gen. William E. Harvey, Major Allie W. Williams, Capt. Charles G. Harvey, Major Charles R. Luce, Captain Bryson, Lieutenants Gibbs, Frank and Hamilton and several couples from the city.

Major Charles W. Fenton, with his command, the 2d Cavalry, and three units of the District Militia from Camp Ordway, under command of Gen. William E. Harvey and his staff, acted as military escort on Wednesday to the union station with the body of Gen. Albert L. Mills, for burial at West Point. The arrangements for the funeral were in charge of Major Charles P. Summerall, of the Militia Bureau.

THE ARMY.

S.O. 220, SEPT. 20, 1916, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Harlan Shoemaker, M.R.C., resignation accepted, Sept. 20, 1916. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Charles W. Decker, M.R.C., accepted, Sept. 20, 1916. (Sept. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. David Dale, M.R.C., relieved duty Southern Department; to home and from active duty.

Capt. James B. Hutchinson, P.S., assigned active duty on general recruiting service at Birmingham.

S.O. 221, SEPT. 21, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Ralph Harrison, Cav., detailed service Adjutant General's Department; proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty as Assistant Adjutant, that department.

The stations of the following second lieutenants, Q.M.C., opposite names at time of acceptance of officers are announced. They hold stations at said places from and including date of acceptance: Henry Hostetter, Jr., Charles B. Eckels, David Nicholson, Erskine Neide and Selden B. Armat, Office Q.M.G., Washington; Arthur A. Padmore, New York City, Office Depot Q.M., temporarily El Paso, Texas; Clarence M. Exley, Office Q.M.G., Washington; Thomas S. Pugh, Washington Depot Q.M.; Franklin O. Kearns, Seattle Wash., temporarily Brownsville, Texas; Lute E. Collier, Washington, Office Depot Q.M.; William A. MacNicholl, Office Q.M.G., temporarily Fort Sam Houston; Orva E. Beezey and Edwin F. Ely, Washington, Depot Q.M.

First Lieut. David Dale, M.R.C., from further duty in the Southern Department; to his home and from active duty. Leave twenty-nine days to 1st Lieut. David Dale, M.R.C., upon arrival home.

Capt. James B. Hutchinson, P.S., retired, with his consent is assigned active duty and detailed for general recruiting service at Birmingham, Ala.

Sick leave granted Capt. Samuel J. Turnbull, M.C., extended two months.

Par. 33, O. 197, War D., Aug. 23, 1916, relating to Capt. Frederick S. Macy, M.C., revoked. Major Macy will report to board, Governors Island, for examination for promotion to grade of major and return to proper station.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

CHANGES NO. 16, SEPT. 11, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Paragraphs 85, 86, 97, 102, 111; Tables of Occasions; and Part IV, "List of Arms and Equipment to be in Possession of Officers," Uniform Regulations (revised edition 1914), are changed as follows:

85. (Changed by C.U.R. No. 2, War D., 1914, and by C.U.R. No. 14, War D., 1915.) Change sections (c) and (j) to read as follows:

(c) Chevrans of non-commissioned officers will be worn on both sleeves, points up and midway between the elbow and top of sleeve. They will be worn on the sleeves of the overcoat and all coats; also on the sleeves of the olive-drab shirt when

worn without the coat. (See Par. (j) as amended by C.U.R. No. 2, 1914.)

(j) Kinds of chevrons and other insignia to be worn with various uniforms.—The different kinds of chevrons and other sleeve insignia for enlisted men will be worn with the various uniforms as follows:

Kind of chevron or other insignia.	To be worn on—
Dress	Dress coat.
Olive-drab woolen	Olive-drab woolen coat, overcoat, and olive-drab shirt.
Olive-drab cotton	Olive-drab cotton and the fatigue coats, except on fatigue coats of Coast Artillery.
Olive-drab cotton on white background.	White coats (by non-commissioned officers and privates, first class, Hospital Corps). Fatigue coat, Coast Artillery.
Red material on blue denim background.	White coats (by cooks and bakers, Q.M. Corps).
White material stitched in buff color.	For all enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps whose classification calls for mechanical or manual labor.
Blue denim material stitched in buff color.	For all enlisted men of the Signal Corps whose classification calls for mechanical or manual labor.
Blue denim material stitched in orange color traced in white.	Fatigue coat, Coast Artillery School Detachment.
Green material on blue denim background.	

86. Rescinded.

97. Change section (g) to read as follows:

(g) Not to be worn on shirt.—Ribbons will not be worn on the olive-drab shirt.

102. Change sections (a) and (b) to read as follows:

SHIRTS.

(a) Olive drab.—The commanding officer may, when he considers it advisable, on account of climatic or other conditions, prescribe the wearing of the olive-drab shirt without the coat at certain drills. (See Par. 111, p. 48.) A belt will then be worn instead of suspenders. When the shirt is so worn, elastic or other arm bands will not be worn.

(b) When the olive-drab shirt is worn without the coat, except when the coat is only temporarily removed, the insignia of rank will be worn on the collar by officers, as prescribed in Par. 82, p. 37, and the chevrons will be worn on the sleeves of the shirt by non-commissioned officers as prescribed in Par. 85 (c), p. 40.

111. (Changed by C.U.R. No. 9, War D., 1915.) Rescinded.

TABLE OF OCCASIONS.—On Page 51, Officers—Service Uniform and Equipment, change Article 3, under "A" to read as follows:

3. Service coat.

On page 62, Enlisted men—Service Uniform, change Articles 5 and 9 under "F" to read as follows:

3. Service coat.

9. Ribbons by those entitled thereto. (Not to be worn on the olive-drab shirt.)

Part IV, "List of Arms and Equipment to be in Possession of Officers" (changed by C.U.R. No. 1, 1914):

On page 66, change the note with reference to "24. Whistle" added at the bottom of the page by C.U.R. No. 1, 1914, to read as follows:

"These types of whistles of different tone are furnished by the Quartermaster Corps, as follows:

The "Siren" for the Battalion Group, consisting of major, battalion adjutant, and battalion sergeant major of the Infantry and Cavalry arms.

The "Kingle" for the Company Commander Group, consisting of captain and two musicians.

The "Thunderer" for the Platoon Leader Group, consisting of lieutenants and sergeants.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 40, AUG. 30, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Announces that the instructions for the preparation of Army pay rolls and authorized abbreviations published as Quartermaster Corps Form 70, and model remarks for Army pay rolls published as Quartermaster Corps Form 69, are rescinded, and new instructions are published in their stead.

G.O. 47, SEPT. 14, 1916, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 42, War D., 1916, is rescinded and new matter is substituted therefor. This refers to the measures for extending relief to dependent families of soldiers, as provided for in the Army Appropriation Act of Aug. 29, 1916, and the Revenue Act of Sept. 8, 1916, and gives instructions relative thereto.

BULLETIN 84, SEPT. 12, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Digest of opinions of Judge Advocate General, for August. See page 114.

G.O. 20, SEPT. 6, 1916, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Col. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engrs., having reported, is announced as Department Engineer, relieving Capt. Henry H. Robert, Corps of Engrs., who will report to Colonel Langfitt for duty as his assistant.

G.O. 30, JULY 17, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Major Ezekiel J. Williams, P.S., is appointed and announced as inspector and instructor of Philippine Scouts, relieving Major Robert C. Davis, P.S. Major Williams will proceed to Manila and take station accordingly.

G.O. 32, JULY 26, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The 31st Infantry will be organized in this department under command of Lieut. Col. Walter H. Gordon, 27th Inf., at the minimum strength prescribed, with stations as follows: Headquarters, including the Lieutenant Colonel, Headquarters Company, Machine-gun Company, Supply Company and 3d Battalion at Fort William McKinley, Rizal; 2d Battalion at Camp McGrath, Batangas; 1st Battalion at Regan Barracks, Albay.

The officers named in cablegram from the War Department of July 2, 1916, will be assigned to duty with companies, battalions and to staff duties by the regimental commander, and will join the stations to which assigned.

The enlisted men for the regiment will be obtained by transfers from the 8th, 13th and 15th Regiments of Infantry, the orders for transfers of individuals to be issued from these headquarters.

Under the terms of the War Department order cited, the battalion of the 15th Infantry now at Regan Barracks, Albay, will constitute the 1st Battalion of the 31st Infantry, and the Headquarters, Band, Machine-gun Company and the two battalions of the 15th Infantry, now stationed in China, will be organized into a regiment of three battalions, of four companies each.

The designation of Companies K and L, Engrs., has been changed to Companies A and B, 1st Battalion, 3d Regt. of Engrs. Regimental headquarters will be organized as prescribed. The headquarters of the battalion will be stationed as at present, at Fort Santiago, Manila.

G.O. 33, AUG. 1, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Fort Santiago, Manila, is designated as the station of the headquarters of the 3d Regiment of Engineers.

By command of Brigadier General Liggett:

ERNEST HINDS, Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 34, AUG. 2, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The Brigadier General Commanding takes pleasure in publishing to the troops in this department the name of Horse-

shoer Fred Hill, Battery B, 2d Field Art., for meritorious conduct in rescuing from drowning Private George D. Crane, Co. G, 8th Inf., who was struggling and helpless in deep water at Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, Dec. 14, 1915.

By command of Brigadier General Liggett:

ERNEST HINDS, Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 36, AUG. 4, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

1. Enlisted men given permission to visit China will report in person to commanding officer, China Expedition, at Tientsin immediately upon arrival at that place.

2. While ashore in China enlisted men will wear only new and well fitting uniform.

3. Applications from enlisted men to visit China must show that they have new and well fitting uniforms for use while ashore in China.

By command of Brigadier General Liggett:

ERNEST HINDS, Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene assigned command of the 12th Provisional Division and is assigned to station at San Antonio, Texas. (Aug. 29, S.D.)

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, General Staff, will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty. (Sept. 14, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

The following assignments of inspectors general are ordered: Col. John B. McDonald is assigned as inspector, Western Department, upon the relief of Col. Guy Carleton, acting inspector general.

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Caldwell to duty as inspector, 2d Division, upon the relief of Major Robert S. Abernethy, C.A.C., acting inspector general, from duty in the Western Department.

Lieut. Col. George Blakely, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the inspector of that department. (Sept. 19, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Capt. Hugh S. Johnson, acting judge advocate, now on leave at Fort Leavenworth, will repair to Washington for temporary duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Major F. S. Armstrong, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Sept. 29. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Major John C. McArthur, Q.M.C., to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty as Q.M., relieving Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, Q.M.C., who will repair to Washington for duty. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Major Frederick G. Lawton, Q.M.C. (Infantry), is assigned to the 26th Infantry, Sept. 25, 1916, and upon being relieved from his present duties will join regiment. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Major Fred C. Ringer, Q.M.C., N.G.N.Y., having been mustered into the service of the United States, will proceed to state mobilization camp, Green Haven, N.Y., for duty as camp quartermaster. (Sept. 8, E.D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present detail, to Major Frank S. Armstrong, Q.M.C. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Capt. Robert J. Reaney, Q.M.C., El Paso, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 24, S.D.)

Major Murray Baldwin, Inf. (Q.M.C.), promoted subject to examination, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John R. Hubbard, Q.M.C., at Newport News, Va., from further duty on the Army transport Buford and to report to Major Samuel C. Vestal, Q.M.C., in charge of the equipment and outfitting of transports at that place for duty as quartermaster agent on the Army transport Sumner. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Peter A. Nolan, Q.M.C., Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, to San Francisco, Cal., for discharge on account of becoming disqualified for service in character through his own misconduct. (July 20, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Peter A. Ryan, Q.M.C., Manila, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (July 21, P.D.)

Sergt. Tracy D. Montee, Q.M.C., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Manila for duty. (July 21, P.D.)

Sergt. William T. Doran, Q.M.C., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Department Hospital, Manila, for treatment. (July 22, P.D.)

Sergt. Robert H. Barton, Q.M.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty, relieving Sergt. Frederick Keller, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Manila for duty. (Aug. 1, P.D.)

Sergt. Otto Schaffer, Q.M.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Aug. 4, P.D.)

Sergt. Raymond Hansen, Q.M.C., Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Aug. 5, P.D.)

Sergt. George R. White, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Charles Rossi, Q.M.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty, relieving Sergt. Harry V. Crawford, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (July 28, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Adkins, Q.M.C., to duty in the office of department Q.M., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Chester H. McVay, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for temporary duty. (Aug. 25, S.D.)

Sergt. Wade Simonton, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande, Texas, for temporary duty. (Aug. 24, S.D.)

Sergt. Lewis Ostlich, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 24, S.D.)

Sergt. Fred Behm, Q.M.C., Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Sergt. William J. Thompson, Q.M.C., Fort Missoula, Mont., to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Sergt. Burt C. Wood, Q.M.C., Columbus, N.M., is transferred to Pack Train No. 1, same station, for duty, relieving Sergt. Walter E. Anibal, horseholder, Q.M.C., who will report to C.O., Supply Company, 13th Cavalry, for duty. (Aug. 25, S.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James Power, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Myer, Va., and will repair to his home. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest Stecker, retired, is transferred to the retired list as a second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts. (Sept. 20, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

In addition to their other duties, each of the following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person at Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., for duty as professor of the subject mentioned opposite his name, for the session commencing Oct. 16, 1916: Col. William O. Owen, professor of medical department administration; Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., professor of military hygiene; Major Carl R. Darnall, professor of sanitary chemistry; Major William H. Moncrief, professor of operative surgery. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Francis A. Winter, M.C., from duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will at San Francisco take transport about Dec. 5, 1916, for Philippines for duty. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles Lynch, M.C., from duty in Philippine Department, Dec. 2, 1916, to the United States for further orders. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Major Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Manila as attending surgeon, Philippine Department. (July 25, P.D.)

Major Harold W. Jones, M.C., from temporary duty with Ambulance Co. No. 7 and from further station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Army Medical School, Washington, for duty

as professor of sanitary tactics, relieving Major Percy L. Jones, M.C. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Major Percy L. Jones, M.C., from duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Capt. Philip W. Huntington, M.C., from temporary duty at camp at Plattsburg, N.Y., and from duty as attending surgeon, New York city, and to Washington and report in person on or before Oct. 16, 1916, at Army Medical School for duty as professor of Roentgenology. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Capt. Eugene G. Northington, M.C., to the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Sept. 14, War D.)

The following changes of station of medical officers are ordered: Capt. William R. Dear, M.C., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Camp McGrath, Batangas; Capt. Carl E. Holmberg, M.C., Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (July 28, P.D.)

The following medical officers due to arrive in Philippines about Aug. 2, 1916, are assigned as follows: Capt. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., to Camp Overton, Minnesota; 1st Lieut. Harry D. Offutt, M.C., to Regan Barracks, Albany. (July 28, P.D.)

Capt. Hew B. McMurdo, M.C., Camp Overton, Mindanao, from duty at that station to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty. (July 28, P.D.)

Capt. Corydon G. Snow, M.C., from duty at Fort Bayard, N.M., to Army Medical School, Washington, on or before Oct. 16, 1916, for duty as assistant professor of bacteriology, pathology, and laboratory diagnosis. (Sept. 16, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, Oct. 1, 1916. (Sept. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Robert H. Duennen, M.C., now on temporary duty at the Department Hospital, is relieved from duty at Fort De Russy, to station at that hospital. (Aug. 31, H.D.)

1st Lieut. Charles C. Hillman, M.C., from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Manila for duty. (July 25, P.D.)

1st Lieut. Alvin W. Schoenleber, M.C., Regan Barracks, Albany, from duty at that station upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Harry D. Offutt, M.C., and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (July 28, P.D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed to the place specified after his name for duty pertaining to the muster out of National Guard organizations: Major William L. Little (now on leave at Fort Monroe, Va.), Laurel, Md.; Major Nelson Gopen, Sea Girt, N.J.; Major Henry Page, Green Haven, N.Y.; Major James F. Hall, Niantic, Conn.; Major Edward F. Geddings, Springfield, Ill.; Capt. William A. Powell, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Capt. Clarence H. Connor, M.C., to temporary duty with Provisional Ambulance Company B, Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

Capt. Charles E. Doerr, M.C., from further duty with 14th Cavalry to Del Rio District for temporary duty. (Aug. 24, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Lee W. Verdery, M.C., to Provisional Ambulance Company B, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.C., to temporary duty with Provisional Ambulance Company B, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

Major Frederick S. Macy, M.C., from further temporary duty in the Transport Service and from further duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., and to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Par. 45, S.O. 169, July 21, 1916, War D., announcing the acceptance of the resignation of 1st Lieut. Albert J. Hoskins, M.R.C., is revoked. (Sept. 14, War D.)

1st Lieut. Frank J. Tainter, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to home, to arrive by Oct. 5, and from active duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

1st Lieut. Lewis A. Lavanture, M.R.C., from further duty at Fort Ward, Wash., upon completion of present temporary duty at Fort Douglas, and will then proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

1st Lieut. Herbert W. Yemas, M.R.C., now on temporary duty at Alcatraz, Cal., relieved further duty at Fort Barry, Cal., and will report at Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

1st Lieut. Alfred G. Farmer, M.R.C., from his present duties and from active duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

1st Lieut. Henry McClure Young, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Sept. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Clarence Gunter, M.R.C., from duty in the Southern Department to his home and from active duty. (Sept. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Frank C. Vanatta, M.R.C., to active duty; report by telegram to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment. (Sept. 15, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas: 1st Lieut. Calvin L. Cooper, Alonzo Graves, George C. Ballard, Thomas W. Maloney, Herbert V. Weihrach and Charles F. Smith. (Sept. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Richey L. Waugh, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Worden, Wash. (Sept. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Frederick T. Hyde, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., to his home and from active duty. (Sept. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C., to permanent duty at Fort McKinley, Me. (Sept. 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. Jesse G. Maxon, M.R.C., from duty in the Southern Department, Oct. 5, to home and from active duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. Edward B. Bailey, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department, to home and from active duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. Frank C. Griffiths, M.R.C., to Nogales, Ariz., temporary duty. (Aug. 22, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Harold A. Spillman, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Llano Grande, Texas, temporary duty. (Aug. 29, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Andrew C. Hansen, M.R.C., to Ambulance Co. No. 6, Fort Sam Houston, for temporary duty. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Alan C. Woods, M.R.C., from duty at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will proceed to his home, to arrive Nov. 1, 1916, and from active duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

1st Lieut. Hillel Unterberg, M.R.C., to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Henry E. Miller, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted, Sept. 20, 1916. (Sept. 20, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

The following acting dental surgeons will proceed to Manila and report in person Aug. 2, 1916, to Major Clement C. Whitcomb, M.C., president of the board, for examination to determine his fitness for appointment as first lieutenant, dental surgeon: Samuel J. Randall, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; Charles Taintor, Tientsin, China (now in Manila); Don G. Moore, Camp Stotsenburg, Panama; Robert B. Tobias, Fort William McKinley; Harry C. Peavey, Fort William McKinley; Leigh C. Fairbanks, Fort Mills; Harry E. Kimble, Augur Barracks, Jolo (now in Manila). (July 27, P.D.)

1st Lieut. Charles De Witt Deyton, D.S., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., for temporary duty. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhies, Dental Corps, will report in person to Col. Millard F. Waltz, 19th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination. (Sept. 20, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class Harry M. Jennings, Med. Dept., Manila, to Fort Santiago Dispensary, for duty on the transport Warren, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Charles Hawkinson, Med. Dept., who will be sent to Department Hospital for duty. (July 27, P.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major Julian L. Schley, C.E., from duty and station in Washington, Oct. 1, to New Orleans, La., for duty pertaining to the preparation and carrying out of plans for the land defense of the frontiers and in connection with work (not comprising structural changes) pertaining to the preservation and repair of permanent fortifications in the coast defenses of New Orleans, and other duties. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Major Mark Brooke, C.E. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Capt. Roger D. Black, C.E., from duty with Co. B, 3d Regi-

ment of Engineers, and to Manila for station and duty at the headquarters of regiment. (Aug. 5, P.D.)

Capt. Clarence S. Ridley, C.E., from station at Wilmington, N.C., to Washington and take station for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, not later than Oct. 5, 1916, at which time he will comply with War Department orders directing him to sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, to 1st Lieut. Leo J. Dillow, C.E. (Sept. 6, E.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. James A. Dorst, C.E., Laredo, Texas. (Aug. 23, S.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER.

Capt. Everett S. Hughes, O.D., San Antonio, Texas, to Harlingen, Texas, for temporary duty in command of the ordnance depot at that place. (Aug. 23, S.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

The following promotions of officers of the Signal Corps are announced: To be colonel: Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, to rank from July 1, 1916. To be lieutenant colonels: Majors Edgar Russel and Charles McK. Saltzman, to rank from July 1, 1916. To be majors: Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, William Mitchell and Charles S. Wallace, to rank from July 1, 1916, and George S. Gibbs, to rank from July 27, 1916.

Col. Samuel Reber, S.C., will report to Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Major Walter L. Clarke, S.C., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty as signal officer, Punitive Expedition. (Aug. 23, S.D.)

Capt. David H. Bower, S.C., retained in the Signal Corps from July 1, 1916, as captain, is relieved from further detail in the Signal Corps, effective Sept. 17, 1916. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Capt. Hanson B. Black, S.C., from detail in that corps, Sept. 15, 1916. Captain Black is detailed to enter the next class at the Army Staff College and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report in person on Oct. 16, 1916. (Sept. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Ira A. Rader, aviation officer, S.C., from duty with the 1st Aero Squadron, S.C., Columbus, N.M., to Minola, N.Y., Aviation Station, for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. George H. Brett, aviation officer, S.C., from further observation and treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (Sept. 16, War D.)

The following aviation students, Signal Corps, are relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., and will proceed to Columbus, N.M., for duty with the 1st Aero Squadron: Second Lieuts. Davenport Johnson, 19th Inf.; Millard F. Harmon, Jr., 27th Inf.; Clinton W. Russell, 8th Inf.; Howard C. Davidson, 27th Inf.; Maxwell Kirby, 3d Cav. (Sept. 16, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Edward A. Seeley, S.C., to report to C.O., Depot Co. F, Signal Corps, Manila, for duty. (July 25, P.D.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps are announced: To be master signal electrician: Sergt. 1st Class Eugene Lazar, Sept. 16, 1916. To be sergeants: Corpals Roscoe Sherman, Benjamin Schmidt, Harry L. Davis, Henry G. Leithman, John N. Strouse, Raymond E. Guy, Byron Houston, Willis M. Manning, Benjamin L. Jenkins, James E. Stagner, Wayne Hill, William Haynes, Harry F. Miller and Myrl F. Jones, Sept. 16, 1916.

Master Signal Electrician, George McNamara, S.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Myer, Va., and will repair to his home. (Sept. 19, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Lewis R. Godden, S.C., assigned to 1st Provisional Company, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 22, S.D.)

Sergt. Monroe J. Horn, 1st Provisional Co., S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Aug. 23, S.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard, 1st Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (Aug. 23, S.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH T. DICKMAN.

Troop H, 2d Cav., from duty at the camp of instruction for Regular troops, Plattsburg, N.Y., to proper station. (Sept. 9, E.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William G. Mende, 2d Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 9, E.D.)

1st Lieut. Joseph F. Taubee, 2d Cav., to state mobilization camp, Richmond, Va., for duty in instructing and training the squadron of Cavalry, Virginia N.G. (Sept. 1, E.D.)

Regimental Supply Sergt. William F. Fischer, 2d Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will repair to his home. (Sept. 20, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM.

The leave granted Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey, 3d Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty in the Hawaiian Department and will proceed on first available transport to San Francisco to join regiment to which assigned or attached: Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, assigned to 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Williams S. Martin, attached to 3d Cav. (Sept. 18, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN F. GUILFOYLE.

Capt. James S. Parker, 4th Cav., is detailed as mustering officer at Fort Douglas, Utah, relieving 1st Lieut. Eugene Santschi, jr., of those duties. (Sept. 9, Western D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILBER E. WILDER.

Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 5th Cav., to Calexico, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. John Millikin, 5th Cav., Fort Myer, Va., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav., now at Fort Bliss. (Aug. 25, S.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. _____.

Major Edward D. Anderson, 6th Cav., will report to board at Washington for examination for promotion. (Sept. 20, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. CHARLES W. TAYLOR.

Major George C. Barnhardt, 8th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Sept. 30, 1916, vice Major Frank S. Armstrong, Q.M.C., relieved; Sept. 29, 1916. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Capt. William Kelly, jr., 8th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Major George C. Barnhardt, 8th Cav., detailed in the Q.M.C., Sept. 30, 1916, will report by telegram to commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station and duty, temporarily. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Band Leader Rocco Resta, 8th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as of his present grade to the 15th band, C.A.C., and will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. THOMAS B. DUGAN.

Second Lieut. Edgar W. Burr, 9th Cav., from sick in Department Hospital to proper station. (July 24, P.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. DE ROSEY C. CABELL.

1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, 10th Cav., having been commissioned a major in the 1st Squadron of Cavalry, California N.G., will join that organization. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. William B. Peebles, 10th Cav., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as student, and to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 15, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON.

Capt. Carl H. Müller, 11th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas. (Sept. 13, War D.)

1st Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 11th Cav., from duty as inspector-instructor of Cavalry, Militia, when his services can be spared, and will then join regiment. (Sept. 14, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. N. Butler Briscoe, 12th Cav., Fort Bliss. (Aug. 29, S.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. HERBERT J. SLOCUM.

COL. HENRY T. ALLEN, ATTACHED.

First Lieuts. Elkin L. Franklin and John P. Lucas, 13th Cav., now at Columbus, N.M., report by telegram to commanding general, Expeditionary Force, Colonia Dublin, Mexico, temporary duty under direction of signal officer, Expeditionary Force, Columbus, N.M. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MACOMB, ATTACHED.

Capt. Ola W. Bell, 14th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. (Sept. 20, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Nathaniel F. McClure, Cav., now in Chicago, Ill., on leave, will report to commanding general, Central Department, for temporary duty. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Capt. James P. Castleman, Cav., unassigned, Columbus, N.M., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 22, S.D.)

Col. William S. Scott, Cav., is detailed as a member of the army retiring board, appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Sibley, relieved. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Cav., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav. (Sept. 13, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Nathan K. Averill, Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 14th Cavalry. He will, upon the expiration of present leave, join troop to which assigned. (Sept. 18, War D.)

1st Lieut. James R. Hill, Cav., upon being relieved from his present duty will report to the commanding officer, 13th Cavalry, for duty with that regiment. He is assigned to station at Fort Riley, Kas. (Sept. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, Cav., having been relieved from duty at the Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., is assigned to station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. (Sept. 11, E.D.)

Chaplain John G. Breden, C.A.C., assigned to permanent duty in Coast Defenses of Mobile, with station at Fort Morgan, Ala. (Sept. 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Second Lieut. Louis A. Beard, 1st Field Art., to take the next first-year course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and report on Oct. 16. (Sept. 18, War D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. GEORGE W. VAN DEUSEN.

Second Lieut. Raymond B. Austin, 2d Field Art., to duty from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (July 27, P.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD A. MILLAR.

First Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art., upon his relief from duty with the Connecticut N.G. as lieutenant colonel, 10th Field Artillery, will join his battery in the Southern Department. (Sept. 14, War D.)

First Lieuts. Herbert R. Odell, 3d Field Art., Eagle Pass, Texas; John H. Hinemon, jr., 23d Inf., Warren, Ariz.; Charles H. Corlett, 30th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas, and Leigh P. J. Zerbe, C.A.C., Comstock, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty under direction of department signal officer. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. _____.

First Lieut. William O. Crane, jr., 4th Field Art., Brownsville, Texas, report to commanding general, Brownsville District, same station, temporary duty with Field Co. D, Signal Corps. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

Capt. Henry L. Newbold, 4th Field Art., will report to board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 19, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. T. MENOHER.

Sergts. George M. Gale, Battery B, 5th Field Art., and George A. Watson, Battery B, 1st Field Art., sergeant-instructors on duty with the state of Ohio, will be sent to Ft. Gretna, Pa., for temporary duty with the 3d Field Artillery, Pennsylvania N.G. (Sept. 15, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.

Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 6th Field Art., to Grayling, Mich., for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of the Field Artillery Michigan N.G. (Sept. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, 6th Field Art., upon being mustered out of the service of the United States as major of the 10th Field Artillery, Connecticut N.G., will resume his duties as inspector-instructor of the National Guard, with station at Kansas City, Mo. He will proceed to Richmond, Va., for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of the Field Artillery, Virginia N.G. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Pars. 29 and 30, S.O. 212, Sept. 11, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Waldo C. Potter and Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 6th Field Art., are revoked. (Sept. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Curtis H. Nance, 6th Field Art., Nogales, Ariz., report to commanding general, Nogales District, same station, temporary duty under direction of district signal officer, Nogales, Ariz. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

7TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Chaplain Francis P. Joyce, 7th Field Art., to Fort Leavenworth, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty relieving Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 3d Cav., who will join regiment. (Sept. 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. William J. Snow, Field Art., upon arrival in Honolulu, about Sept. 5, to Schofield Barracks for duty with the 1st Field Artillery. (Aug. 26, H.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave twenty-five days, about Sept. 5, 1916, to Lieut. Col. Andrew Hero, jr., C.A.C. (Sept. 1, E.D.)

The leave granted Major Hudson T. Patten, C.A.C., on account of sickness, is extended two months. (Sept. 16, War D.)

The leave granted Major Hudson T. Patten, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Sept. 5, E.D.)

Major Edwin O. Sarraff, C.A.C., relieved duty on the staff of the commanding general, North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave New York, N.Y., about Nov. 20, 1916, for Cristobal, Canal Zone, for duty. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Leave twenty days, about Oct. 1, 1916, to Capt. Alexander Greig, jr., C.A.C. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Pars. 33, S.O. 160, War D., July 11, 1916, relating to Capt. John L. Holcomb, C.A.C., is revoked. (Sept. 18, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. John L. Roberts, jr., C.A.C.,

his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect Sept. 15, 1916. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Par. 20, S.O. 208, Sept. 6, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Henry N. Sumner, C.A.C., is revoked. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Leave one month, effective on expiration of leave, to 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Quinton, Jr., C.A.C. (Sept. 7, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Jesse L. Sinclair, C.A.C., Fort Montrie, S.C., detailed as assistant mustering officer, National Guard and Militia of South Carolina, into the service of the United States at that post. (Sept. 1, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Leigh F. J. Zerbe, C.A.C., is attached to the Signal Corps for temporary duty and will report to commanding general, Southern Department, for duty. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Leave ten days, about Sept. 15, 1916, to 2d Lieut. John A. Brooks, Jr., C.A.C. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Each of the following chaplains of the Coast Artillery is relieved from his present assignment and will report at coast defenses indicated after his name for duty: Chaplain Ernest P. Newsom, Coast Defenses of San Francisco; Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, Pensacola; Chaplain Edward F. Brophy, San Diego. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Capt. John C. Goodfellow, C.A.C., from assignment to the Coast Defenses of Portland to Fort Morgan, Ala., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Mobile. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Capt. Allen D. Raymond, C.A.C., from duty in Coast Defenses of Mobile, upon the arrival of Capt. John C. Goodfellow, C.A.C., in those coast defenses, and to Coast Defenses of Delaware for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Capt. Joseph Matson, C.A.C., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings, S.D. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Capt. Godwin Ordway, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound and to Coast Defenses of Baltimore for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, exceptional circumstances, about Sept. 12, to Capt. John T. Geary, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (Sept. 8, Western D.)

Capt. Louis S. Chappell, C.A.C., to report to board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 11, Western D.)

First Lieut. William W. Rose, C.A.C., from present assignment, about Oct. 15, 1916, to Fort Rodman, Mass., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of New Bedford. (Sept. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry W. Stephenson, C.A.C., will report to board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 9, Western D.)

First Lieut. James L. Dunsworth, C.A.C., will report to board at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 12, Western D.)

First Lieut. Willis Shippam, C.A.C., from further duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., to proper station. (Sept. 5, Western D.)

First Lieut. Dana H. Crissy, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Eugene Santschi, Jr., Inf., will report to board at Fort Douglas, Utah, for examination for promotion. (Sept. 9, Western D.)

First Lieut. William C. Whitaker, C.A.C., from further duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., to proper station, Fort Stevens, Ore. (Sept. 6, Western D.)

First Lieut. Willis Shippam, C.A.C., Eugene, Ore., will report to examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 9, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Wilmer T. Scott, C.A.C., from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty with the company of the Coast Artillery Corps at that post. (Sept. 6, Western D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., in time to arrive there on Dec. 30, 1916, provided that at the time of starting he is legally eligible for detached service, and report in person to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, for the purpose of taking the regular course at the school: Capt. Lloyd P. Morsfall, Capt. Joseph A. Green, 1st Lieut. George E. Turner, Philip Mathews, William E. Shedd, Jr., John Mather, Robert E. Guthrie, Homer R. Oldfield, Rollin L. Tilton, George L. Van Deusen, Edward L. Dyer, Charles Hines, Allen R. Edwards, Calvin M. Smith, Laurence Watts, Henry N. Sumner, Austin G. Frick, Donald Armstrong, Walter W. Vansmeiter, John L. Homer, Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr., Joseph R. Cygon, Benjamin N. Booth, Carleton O. Edwards, Coleman W. Jenkins, Wilmer T. Scott, Herbert E. Ellis, Randolph T. Pendleton, Jesse L. Sinclair, Oscar Krupp, Charles M. Wood, Rudolf W. Riefkohl, John P. Leavenworth, Joseph D. Brown, Spencer B. Lane, Oscar A. Eastwood, Earl H. Metzger, Byron R. Coleman, Henry A. Wingate, William C. Washington, Walter O. Rawls and Vern S. Purnell. Each of these officers who is not now on the unassigned list is placed thereon, to take effect Dec. 30, 1916, provided he is eligible for detached service on that date. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Major John W. Gulick, C.A.C., in addition to his present duties, will report to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for duty as Director, Department of Artillery and Land Defense, Coast Artillery School. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John P. Hains, C.A.C., is relieved from duty in Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, and to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty as fort commander. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Leave fourteen days to Major Percy P. Bishop, C.A.C. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The leave granted Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The following organizations of the Coast Artillery are relieved from duty at the camp of instruction for Regular troops, Plattsburg, N.Y., and will return to their proper stations: 7th Co., C.A.C., Fort Monroe; 8th Co., C.A.C., Fort Monroe; 2d Co., C.A.C., Fort Preble; 4th Co., C.A.C., Fort Williams; 4th Co., C.A.C., Fort Strong; 3d Co., C.A.C., Fort Andrews; 3d Co., C.A.C., Fort Greble. (Sept. 9, E.D.)

Radio Sergt. Arthur H. Kopper, C.A.C., from duty on the mine planter Gen. John M. Schofield, to the Coast Defenses of Boston for duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. HODGES, JR.

Leave one month, upon completion of present duties, to Capt. John R. Thomas, Jr., 1st Inf. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 179, War D., Aug. 2, 1916, relating to Capt. Frank Halstead, 1st Inf., is revoked. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Sergt. Thomas Foley, Headquarters Co., 1st Inf., is placed upon the retired list at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Sept. 19, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Leave for fourteen days to Major Isaac Erwin, 3d Inf. (Sept. 20, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Second Lieut. John W. Leonard, 6th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. John E. Russell, 6th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a view to his examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Sept. 15, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL.

The leave granted Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 9, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 15, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. SAGE.

Major Edmund L. Butts, 12th Inf., Nogales, Ariz., will report to board at that place for examination for promotion. (Aug. 23, S.D.)

Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service, Oct. 5, 1916, and will join regiment. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Sergt. Mark Brown, Co. F, 12th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Nogales, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (Sept. 18, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANCIS J. KERNAN.

Leave two months, to visit China and Japan, to 2d Lieut. Clarence M. McMurray, 13th Inf., about Sept. 15. (Aug. 2, P.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. HARRY C. HALE.

Capt. John B. Schoeffel, 15th Inf., to Tientsin, China, for duty. (July 28, P.D.)

First Lieut. Harry B. Crea, 15th Inf., Regan Barracks, Albany, to Tientsin, China, for duty. (July 28, P.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Second Lieut. E. G. McCormick, 18th Inf., is relieved from assignment to Machine Gun Company and transferred to unassigned. The following officers having been assigned to the regiment are assigned to companies as follows: To Machine Gun Company, 2d Lieut. R. C. Birmingham, 18th Inf.; to Co. H, 2d Lieut. F. B. Inglis, 18th Inf. (Sept. 14, 18th Inf.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. MILLARD F. WALTZ.

Capt. Charles S. Frank, 19th Inf., to Eagle Pass, Texas, for temporary duty as an A.Q.M., and assistant to the Q.M., U.S. troops, that station. (Aug. 28, S.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED HASBROUCK.

Capt. George H. Estes, 20th Inf., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Sergt. Francis O'Hara, Co. D, 20th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Sept. 19, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL.

Second Lieut. Albert M. Jones, 21st Inf., now at Calexico, Cal., to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty. (Sept. 12, Western D.)

Leave one month, upon the expiration of his present leave, to Capt. John H. Page, 21st Inf. (Sept. 20, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Vernon Evans, 22d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 20, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. WALTER K. WRIGHT.

First Lieut. Roy H. Coles, 23d Inf., El Paso, Texas, to temporary duty under direction of district signal officer, El Paso, Texas. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. SAMSON L. FAISON.

Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 25th Inf., is granted leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, upon arrival at San Francisco, about Sept. 8. (Aug. 26, H.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES H. BARTH.

Lieut. Col. Walter H. Gordon and Major Frederick H. Sargent, 27th Inf., at proper time to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with the 51st Infantry. (July 27, P.D.)

The name of Capt. Gideon H. Williams, 27th Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Sept. 15, and the name of Capt. Oscar W. Hoop, Inf., is removed therefrom, Sept. 14, 1916. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Capt. John B. Sanford, 27th Inf., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (Aug. 4, P.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD H. PLUMMER.

COL. ELMORE F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

Capt. Harvey M. Miller, 28th Inf., report to board at Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande, Texas, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 23, S.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. MALLORY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Mason, 29th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 6, E.D.)

First Sergt. Hjalmar A. Ekman, Co. L, 29th Inf., now on furlough at New York, N.Y., is transferred as private first class to the general service, Infantry, and will report to the recruiting officer, 25 Third avenue, that city, for duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN A. ROOT.

First Lieut. Avery D. Cummings, 30th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. (Sept. 16, War D.)

37TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. PENN.

Leave one month, about Sept. 9, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Albert S. J. Tucker, 37th Inf., Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 27, S.D.)

First Lieut. Wentworth H. Moss, 37th Inf., is assigned to command of Motor Truck Co. No. 60, at Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 24, S.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., to Washington and report in person to The Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty in connection with arrangements for the national matches. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Sick leave two months, upon expiration of present leave, to Col. George S. Young, Inf. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Major Charles W. Castle, Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Major Fine W. Smith, Inf., from further duty on recruiting service, Oct. 21, 1916. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Major Jens Bugge, Inf. (promoted subject to examination), having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced. (Sept. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Edmund R. Andrews, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. (Sept. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Michael F. Davis, Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of Signal Corps as student and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Capt. Owen S. Albright, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, Sept. 16, 1916. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Major Frederick W. Lewis, Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

Leave one month, exceptional circumstances, to Major George W. Helms, Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

Sick leave three months to Major John E. Hunt, Inf., Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 30, S.D.)

Capt. Robert L. Meador, Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, for duty with 9th Infantry. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

Capt. Thomas W. Hammond, Inf., is selected and detailed as major, P.S., Sept. 20, 1916, vice Capt. James M. Petty, Inf., relieved. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days to Major Amos H. Martin, Inf. (Sept. 20, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Major Milton A. Elliott, Jr., P.S., assigned to the 1st Battalion and will join. (July 31, P.D.)

Leave to visit United States to Capt. Alfred Ballin, P.S., for three months, to leave the department about Sept. 15, 1916. (Aug. 4, P.D.)

Leave to visit China, Japan and the United States to 1st Lieut. Robert A. Gillmore, P.S., for three months, to leave the department about Oct. 15, 1916. (July 17, P.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick H. Mann, P.S., to Manila for treatment. (Aug. 3, P.D.)

Leave to visit United States to 1st Lieut. William Buerkle, P.S., for three months, to leave Manila about Oct. 15, 1916. (Aug. 4, P.D.)

Additional 2d Lieut. Rafael L. Garcia, P.S., is attached to the 44th Company. (Aug. 3, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Vincent Lim, P.S., is detailed as instructor at the Constabulary Academy, Baguio, P.I. (Sept. 13, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, S.C.; Capt. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., Q.M.C.; Capt. Virginius E. Clark, aviation officer, S.C., and Capt. Thomas DeW. Milling, aviation officer, S.C., is appointed to meet in Washington to investigate the suitability of the various military reservations for aviation purposes and authorizing the Secretary, should the reservations be found not suitable, to acquire such land as may be necessary. (Sept. 15, War D.)

A board to consist of Major Allie W. Williams, M.C., and 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C., is to meet at the Army Medical School, Washington, for conducting physical examinations of officers required to appear before it. (Sept. 14, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. Tracy C. Dickson, retired, to active duty at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., for duty. (Sept. 15, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army from June 3, 1916, of Capt. Frederick E. Phelps, retired, is announced. (Sept. 14, War D.)

Capt. Halbert P. Harris, retired, to active duty at Letter-

man General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 14, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list from June 3, 1916, of Capt. William E. P. French, retired, is announced. (Sept. 15, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of captain on the retired list from June 3, 1916, of 1st Lieut. James O. Green, retired, is announced. (Sept. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, retired, from duty at headquarters, Eastern Department, and from further active duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Major Murray Baldwin, retired, to active duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Sept. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, retired, from Fort Douglas, Utah, to his home in Pasadena, Cal., and from further active duty. (Sept. 8, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Cyrus B. Street, retired, from Fort Douglas, Utah, to his home at Pacific Beach, Cal., and from further active duty. (Sept. 8, Western D.)

Capt. Hollis C. Clark, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mont. (Sept. 19, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Par. 59, S.O. 212, Sept. 11, 1916, War D., is amended to read as follows:

Each of the following officers is assigned or attached to a regiment as indicated after his name:

Capt. Kerwin T. Smith, Inf., to 23d Infantry.

Capt. Woodson Hocker, Inf., assigned to 34th Infantry.

Capt. Francis H. Pope, Cav., attached to 12th Cavalry.

Major Claude H. Miller, Inf., attached to 12th Infantry.

Capt. Charles T. Smart, Inf., assigned to 3d Infantry.

Capt. John R. McGinness, Inf., assigned to 36th Infantry.

Major Miller and Captains Pope and Hocker will join regiments to which attached or assigned; Captains Smith, Smart and McGinness will join the regiments to which assigned upon the completion of the leaves granted them. (Sept. 14, War D.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following officers are detailed as general recruiting officers, U.S. Army, with stations at the places set after their respective names: First Lieut. Edwin F. Barlow, C.A.C., Niantic, Conn.; 1st Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, C.A.C., Sea Girt, N.J.; 2d Lieut. Reiff H. Hannum, C.A.C., Camp Whitman, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. Ward E. Duvall, C.A.C., Laurel, Md. (Sept. 9, E.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to board at camp at El Paso, Texas, for examination for promotion: Capt. Morton C. Kerth, General Staff Corps (Inf.), and 1st Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, 20th Inf. (Aug. 23, S.D.)

PACK TRAIN COMPANIES.

Pack Train Companies 21, 22 and 23, now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed by rail to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 25, S.D.)

ORDERS RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The resignation of Major James M. Hanley, 1st Inf., North Dakota N.G., is accepted, Sept. 14. (Sept. 14, War D.)

The resignation of Major Michael Lynch, 69th Inf., New York N.G., is accepted, to take effect Sept. 18, 1916. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Capt. Oscar W. Hoop, Inf., from further duty with the Missouri N.G. He will retain station at Kansas City, Mo., for the convenience of the Government until further orders. (Sept. 14, War D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Walter G. Miser, 4th Inf., South Dakota N.G., is accepted, Sept. 15, 1916. (Sept. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. George W. Magee, 69th Inf., New York N.G., found physically disqualified, is discharged the Service of the United States, Sept. 7, 1916. (Sept. 7, E.D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Raymond Pollock, M.C., North Carolina N.G., is accepted, Sept. 14, 1916. (Sept. 14, War D.)

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Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917.

Transports.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	18
Logan	Nov. 6	Nov. 18	Nov. 28	Dec. 4	12
Sheridan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	18
Thomas	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	12
Logan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	March 4	11
Sherman	March 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	April 3	18
Thomas	April 5	April 13	April 27	May 3	12
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 27	June 3	18
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 27	July 3	12

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

Transports.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	28
Sherman	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	28
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	28
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24

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The course in the department of equitation at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., will this year be augmented by instruction in the inspection and purchase of remounts, with a view to preparing officers in some degree for this important duty. With this object in view, the senior instructor in equitation, Capt. H. R. Richmond, was, at the request of the commandant, Lieut. Col. C. D. Rhodes, detailed during the past summer to purchase remounts for the Quartermaster Corps at Front Royal, St. Louis, Fort Worth and elsewhere. The Mounted Service School, it will be remembered, gave a four months' course of training during the past school year to some fifteen or twenty so-called horse trainers from the remount depots at Fort Reno, Okla., Front Royal, Va., and Fort Keogh, Mont.; and the policy of the Mounted Service School is to so co-ordinate its work with the remount service as to assist the Quartermaster General in every possible way to improve the standard of remounts furnished the mounted services.

The General Staff of the U.S. Army is looking forward to the introduction of 14-inch field and siege howitzers, similar to the famous 42-centimeter guns of the German army, and as adjuncts to our coast defenses both 14-inch and 16-inch howitzers may be used. It has been learned that the Ordnance Department had already completed in one of its arsenals a 9.5-inch field howitzer. It is a "pilot gun," that is, it is the first of its type and size built for the American Army for field purposes. Plans have already been completed by the War Department for the construction of a "pilot" 14-inch field and siege howitzer, which will soon be built for experimental test.

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Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant U.S. Marine Corps, has asked organization commanders to recommend candidates to fill the forty vacancies in the grade of warrant officer which were created by the Naval Appropriation act. They shall be appointed from the non-coms of Marine Corps and clerks to quartermasters now serving as such and who have performed field service. Not until the report comes from all posts and commands will there be any selections made. The men will be permitted to take examinations at their present stations.

Examinations of the candidates for the Army Aviation Reserve Corps will shortly be held at Washington, Mineola, Chicago and San Diego. Rules and regulations for the corps have been sent to the printer and will shortly be forwarded to candidates to the corps. Great interest is being taken among aviators in the corps, and it is expected that a large number of candidates will take the examination. The new twin tractor war aeroplane has proven to be a success in the tests that have been held on the border. As a result five more of this type of machine will be ordered. Aside from the advantage of having two engines, so that if one should fail the aeroplane can get home, the position of the man who handles the machine gun in the twin tractor aeroplane gives him a larger field of observation. He is stationed on the forward part of the machine so that he has a clear view of the terrain in front. The pilot is stationed in the rear. All the aeroplanes are being armed with Lewis guns. No reports have been received at the War Department on the operation of machine guns from the aeroplane.

The lowest death rate in the country's history is shown in preliminary vital statistics for the year 1915, made public on Sept. 19 by the Census Bureau. The rate, 13.5 per thousand, is based on reports from twenty-five states and forty-one cities, with a total population of about 67,000,000. In 1914 the percentage of deaths was 13.6, the lowest recorded up to that time. There has been a steady decrease. The average rate during the period 1901-05 was 16.2.

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BETTER PROSPECTS FOR THE ARMY.

Shortly after Newton D. Baker was appointed Secretary of War he stated in a newspaper interview: "I have learned to know that the Army as an organization is neither anxious for war nor trying to provoke war." In an address he delivered in St. Louis on Sept. 20 Secretary Baker made a further "confession" along this line which shows how deeply he is impressed by the character of the U.S. Army now that he has come to know it.

"As a civilian," he said, "I believed that a standing army was a menace to free institutions, and that the professional soldier desired war, but I want to make a confession to you. I have found as Secretary of War that the entire Army of the United States, from the Commanding General to the last enlisted private, does not desire war. I know of no body of men who have a more single devotion to duty than the Army, and no body of men who would be more willing to lay down their lives for their country. For three years the greater part of the American Army has been on the Mexican border, and it has been put to the severest tests ever put upon soldiers. It has had a waiting job. It is easy to be a soldier when there is action; difficult when there is inaction. While we have heard criticism and complaint from other sources, I want to say that there has never been a word of complaint relative to conditions or service from any member of the Regular Army."

The lesson Secretary Baker has learned is one of those most difficult to implant in the mind of the average American. For more than fifty years the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been trying to impress on civilians, both in private and public life, the fact that neither the officers nor men of the Army and the Navy desire war. They are now, as they always have been, our greatest agents for peace. We have sometimes despaired of our success in our self-appointed task of being the carrier of this word. One consolation remains to us, and it is illustrated in the case of Secretary Baker's "confession." Once any man from civil life actually gets into touch with the Army he speedily learns how devoted the soldier is to the principle and practice of promoting peace and avoiding war. No matter whether a civilian is Secretary of war or the greenest rookie at a military training camp, he feels the force of this Army spirit. And if every citizen who has passed through the Army military training camps in the last two years will so frankly state his "credo" as Secretary Baker has done he can serve as a preacher in the wilderness where this mistaken idea holds its sway over men's minds.

Whatever prejudice exists against the Army is the result of ignorance, and whenever the Army has an opportunity to make a display of its qualities it is sure to win public favor. One of the advantages resulting from the experience of our National Guard in Federal service for the defense of the frontier is the opportunity given to the young men to learn the quality of the officers and men of our Army. They will spread the information they have acquired in their brief experience in military service throughout the country, and we are sure that the result will be greatly to the advantage of the Army. A similar result, as we have suggested, will follow the gathering of civilians in the camp at Plattsburg and similar camps throughout the country. Men who serve in the National Guard, and those who have availed themselves of the civilian camps to get some idea of military life, are among the most intelligent in the community. They cannot fail to have learned the lesson taught them by their summer experience. As the Army cannot speak for itself except through its accomplishment, too little is known of the service it is rendering to the country in its daily and hourly discharge of public duty.

The opportunity given the country to learn something of the character of the Army during the Spanish War was of very great service, and we believe there has been a decided growth of public opinion in its favor since that time.

We have an index of the improvement in public sentiment towards the Army in the history of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL during the last half century. Previous to the Civil War our Army was hidden away on the frontier, and their strenuous and heroic Indian service did not receive the attention to which it was entitled. After the strenuous effort of the Civil War the country relapsed into a state resembling nervous prostration, so far as concerned military matters. The hundreds of thousands of men who left the Army as volunteers were all eager to devote themselves to civilian pursuits. Aside from this their interest in military matters was confined to exploiting their personal experiences in saving the country from disaster, allowing too little consideration to the fact that it was the training and experience they received from professional soldiers that enabled them to accomplish what they did.

Before the Spanish War the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

NAL was chiefly dependent on the Regular Services for its support, and in the thirty-two years previous to 1898 our circulation increased only about twenty per cent. by small yearly increments. Since 1898 it has made a much more rapid advance, until our circulation is now more than three times what it was previous to 1898, and it was never increasing so rapidly as it is at present. We regard this as an indication of a growing interest in military matters, which we believe will increase more rapidly in the future than it has in the past. The country appears to have awakened at last to an appreciation of the necessity of preparedness, and a realization of the fact that the principal element in such preparedness is found in the general application of the ideas represented by our regular service of the Army and Navy, for the Navy is to be included in this review. What active prejudice there is against the Services is largely political in its origin. There is a natural antagonism of sentiment between the soldier and the man who realizes that he is at a disadvantage when public attention is directed to the service of the soldier, as is the case in time of war. It is not a pleasant contemplation for the politicians who review the history of our country to see how large a reward has been bestowed upon soldiers, even in civil life, as the result of public appreciation of what they have accomplished in the field, if not in the forum.

A MOTOR TRACTION REGIMENT.

As the result of experiments conducted in November, 1915, at Fort Sill, under the direction of the Field Artillery Board, with caterpillar tractors as motive power for field artillery, and other experiments conducted both at Fort Sill and the Rock Island Arsenal with motor trucks as transports for the same arm of the Service, the U.S. Army is to have its newest Field Artillery regiment, designated as the 9th (Heavy) Field Artillery, moved by motor power completely. Thus it would appear that the U.S. Army was again in the lead in establishing practical applications to military use of American commercial engines; and that when the editor of the Field Artillery Journal wrote the caption beneath a photograph of a tractor, published in the May-June number, "Artillery Horse of the Future," he was nearer to the truth than such glimpses into the future usually are. This news likewise indicates that a machine that has been perfectly familiar to the U.S. Artillery and others in the Service for a long time now is revealed to the average layman by way of the revelations from the Somme battlefield regarding the armed motor cars popularly called "tanks." It may be mentioned that the results of the tests at Fort Sill and the Rock Island Arsenal were described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its issue of April 22, page 1087.

The 9th (Heavy) Artillery is to be stationed at Hawaii and is one of the three new regiments added to the Field Artillery this year as the first increment under the National Defense Act. It will have thirty tractors for hauling the field guns and the caissons; the battery and store wagons will be hauled by the same "caterpillars"; while the regiment's truck company will be equipped with twenty-seven motor trucks. The officers will ride in military automobiles and the men in motor cycles with carrier attachments, affording room for three men on each cycle. It is announced that the regiment will be completely equipped and ready for service in less than a year. In the regiment there will be six batteries, and each battery will use five caterpillar tractors. Four of the batteries of the regiment will be equipped with 4.7-inch guns and the other two batteries will be equipped with 6-inch heavy field howitzers, which have just been adopted by the Army after tests made of the new piece at Fort Sill. On the basis of four guns to the battery, there will be sixteen of the 4.7-inch guns and eight of the 6-inch howitzers assigned to the regiment.

Bids have been opened by the Bureau of Ordnance for the delivery within six months of twenty-seven caterpillar tractors. The only bidder for supplying the tractors was the Holt Company at Peoria, Ill. This firm supplied the British army with the foundations for the armored fighting machines used on the Somme front.

Some of these tractors, identical with the twenty-seven now to be bought, are already in possession of the Army. There are five of them already in the Hawaiian Department at Honolulu and several on the Texas border. They were bought for experimental test and are declared to have worked with remarkable success. Five of the tractors are to be assigned to Battery C, 5th Field Artillery, now stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. Three of the five now in the Hawaiian Department have been assigned to the new 9th (Heavy) Field Artillery. Besides the three "caterpillars" now in the Hawaiian Department and assigned to the 9th Field Artillery, there are two other "caterpillars" in that department which are being used experimentally. These are not intended for gun hauling. They have been armed and armored and are being put through tests similar to the work done by the British machines.

We have taken occasion to reply repeatedly through our columns to inquiries as to prospects of the officers and men of the U.S. Army having their claims satisfied for the personal property they lost in the hurricane that swept over Galveston and Texas City, Texas, in August, 1916. Before Secretary Garrison retired from office as Secretary of War he made a recommendation that special legislation should provide money to pay these

claims, but Congress adjourned without heeding his recommendation or the appeals of those who lost personal effects in the hurricane. In common justice to the officers and men of the Army it should be one of the first duties of Congress at the next session to see that this legislative action suggested by Mr. Garrison is carried out. Unfortunately, nothing can be done meantime to advance their interests, but we shall not fail to speak upon their behalf when the occasion offers.

GRENADES, MORTAR SHELLS AND BOMBS.

An Ordnance officer on duty at the War Department is incorporating some of the ideas that he absorbed while officiating as pitcher of the West Point baseball nine in a hand grenade. The grenade is to be the same size as a baseball, equipped with an attachment which will detonate it only when it is thrown as a "spit ball." The grenade can be handled as carelessly as a baseball, as it will not explode by being dropped from any distance, and it will be as safe to transport it as if it were made of ordinary baseball material. In throwing the grenade it will be grasped by an attachment which will slip off the ball when it is hurled from the hand. The grenade really leaves the hand in the same way that the so-called "spit" curved ball is delivered by a baseball pitcher. The only difference is that the grenade thrower retains the attachment in his hand which gives the spin and sets the plunger in the explosive ball, instead of twisting the ball with the bare hand. The invention is regarded as one of the most important developments in hand grenades. Every hand grenade now used in the European war is regarded either as unhandy or as really dangerous to handle. Despite the extraordinary care used in handling grenades, they are frequently dropped with disastrous results in the trenches and in charging over rough terrain. The Ordnance Department after considerable study and a number of experiments apparently has gotten the best idea from the great American game of baseball.

Owing to the loose application of terms in connection with bombs, grenades and other trench warfare munitions considerable confusion has arisen. Even the dictionaries do not agree in their definition of this class of munitions. The War Department has finally decided to form its own classification. Accordingly, the term grenade will be applied solely to hand grenades and rifle grenades. These last are small explosive balls thrown either by the hand or from a rifle by inserting a ramrod attachment into the barrel of the gun. Trench mortar shells are high explosive projectiles thrown from trench mortars; short guns which can be carried by men in the trenches; their range is limited to 800 yards. Not only powder, but gas and compressed air, are used in trench mortars. One type of trench mortar used by the Germans is made of wood and wrapped with wire. It is about 10-inch caliber and throws a very large shell.

The aerial torpedo, according to the War Department definition, is an "explosive missile which is capable of propelling itself through the air by self-contained force." This type of projectile has not been used with marked success in the European war, but it is known that the belligerents are making experiments with it. The Ordnance Department is developing one which it is believed will be an important addition to the armament of the Army. Several new inventions are being tried out in connection with it, and the time will arrive, it is thought, when aerial torpedoes can be controlled by electricity.

"The term drop bomb," says the War Department's definition, "will apply to all explosive missiles intended for dropping from aircraft. The use of the term torpedo, in this connection is misleading, since common usage of the word infers that such a missile possesses the means of self-propulsion." Bombs are classified by the War Department as to weight as "lightweight up to fifteen pounds; medium weight, fifteen to thirty pounds; and heavy, above thirty pounds." They are further distinguished as "high capacity, submarine, fragmentation, return action, incendiary, and pyrotechnical or signal." The most interesting type which has been developed by the European war is the return action drop bomb. This bomb when it strikes the earth throws a missile which is known as a "shell" into the air. The shell is attached to a steel wire, which explodes it and scatters the fragments. It acts like a high explosive shell from a field artillery gun. The submarine drop bomb explodes after it is under the water. It is designed for attacking submarines from aeroplanes, and is said to be very effective in the European war.

The remarkable score made by the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, five hits out of twelve shots with her 14-inch guns at a range of eleven miles, or about 20,000 yards, was in the test of her armament. The Pennsylvania was not engaged in target practice, but her commander was giving her batteries an official test connected with her acceptance. At the Navy Department no details were to be obtained other than the confirmation of the report that she had made this remarkable record, as it is the policy of our Navy Department, like those of the other great Powers, not to give out particulars relative to long range firing. Up to this time the Department has been unable to obtain any reliable data in detail concerning the actual number of hits in naval battles of the European war. As other nations regard their target practice records as military secrets, our naval authorities are very much adverse to making public information concerning improvements that the fleet has made at target practice. It has been suggested that

the increase in the range of the guns of the Pennsylvania may be due to the increase in their elevation. Recently the Navy Department has been allowing for a greater elevation of the guns in the battleships under construction, and has also made similar changes in other of the first line ships. Experiments at Indian Head have shown that even 12-inch guns can, with a greater elevation, make hits at a distance far greater than was possible under the old elevation. It is the contention of some Navy officers that the practical range of 12-inch and 14-inch guns is limited only by the horizon or the visibility of the target. Some startling data of this character is said to have been submitted to the Department during the controversy over the adoption of the 16-inch gun for battleships.

The death of Major Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief of the Militia Bureau, was a great misfortune not only to the Army, but to the country at large. General Mills had just completed his annual report, which included the report on the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border. At the next session of Congress General Mills's report, which is one of the most important ever made to the Department, will doubtless be one of the chief subjects of discussion in the consideration of military legislation. It is indeed unfortunate that General Mills has been taken away before he had an opportunity to appear before the Military Committee and give further testimony supplementary to his report. His personal experience in connection with the mobilization of the Guard would have been invaluable to Congress in the consideration of any military legislation considered during the next session. It is known that General Mills was convinced that the mobilization of the National Guard pointed the way to some universal military training system. In his private conversation he did not criticize the personnel of the Guard. On the contrary, he was profuse in his praise of the patriotism and the spirit of most of its members. It was the system that General Mills objected to and he has doubtless incorporated his opinions on this subject in his report.

The War Department on Sept. 18 sent orders to Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, to return regiments of the National Guard now on the border in the ratio of one regiment to return for each regiment recently sent to the border. The train equipment used to transport a regiment south will be used to transport a returning regiment north. The 2d New York, Col. J. M. Andrews, was one of the first regiments ordered to return. Orders were issued by General Funston on Sept. 18 directing the commanding officers of the Massachusetts Field Hospital No. 1, the Rhode Island Ambulance Company and Troop B of the Rhode Island squadron of Cavalry to entrain their commands for their state mobilization camps to be mustered out of the Federal service. Other regiments to return will be selected by General Funston. When National Guard organizations are ordered to home stations for muster out those members who apply may be discharged at border stations when applications are made in evident good faith, and when they are approved by all National Guard commanders concerned. Department commanders are authorized to make decisions and take final action upon such cases.

In answer to criticism of the operation of the system of elimination, for which Congress has now substituted promotion by selection in part, it is argued by those who fear selection that while no other system of promotion can be made so absolutely impartial as promotion by seniority, promotion by elimination has this advantage: the officer who suffers from it carries his grievance into retirement, whereas the officer who is overhauled in the operation of promotion by selection continues on the active list after the heart has been taken out of him by what he and his friends regard as an act of injustice. Another objection to selection urged by these critics is that no system of selection can with certainty detect the sort of ability that will be most effective in war, and that war will in any case result in selection. Many officers of the Navy contend that the operation of selection should be postponed until the emergency requires it and the conditions are such that a more exact judgment can be formed of the relative capacity of officers for executive action.

Owing to the system of promotion by selection it will be necessary to rearrange the schedule of sea service for officers in the Navy. This must be done in order to give officers an opportunity to serve afloat at certain periods to qualify for promotion. Under this change division commanders will have only one year's tour of duty afloat, so that all flag officers may have an opportunity to command a division. Duty as an executive officer, according to current reports, will be given considerable weight by the selecting out board in recommending promotion to the grade of captain. It is stated that an excellent record in this capacity will have as much or more weight than any other consideration in selecting commanders for promotion to captain. This position, it is stated, is regarded as a splendid preparation for a commander of the ship.

Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, U.S.N., has been ordered detached as commander of the reserve force, Atlantic Fleet, for duty at the Navy Department as senior member of the Commission on Establishment of Additional Naval Stations.

WARSHIPS SENT TO NICARAGUA.

On the ground that they are to make soundings with a view to establishing a United States coaling station there, according to a statement made by the State Department on Sept. 16, the U.S.S. San Diego and Chattanooga have been ordered to Fonseca Bay, Nicaragua. Newspaper despatches from Washington state that the real purpose of the presence in Nicaraguan waters of the two warships under Rear Admiral Caperton is to quell threatened disorders in Central America and to prevent popular indignation from expressing itself against President Diaz of Nicaragua on Oct. 1, when the national election is held.

The State Department also explains that the presence of these vessels will protect President Diaz in the coming elections against threats of revolution, which have been made, and will also hold the governments of Salvador and Honduras in check in case the threatened war cloud overshadowing Nicaragua develops. At the Navy Department it is said that 1,000 American marines are being held in readiness to land in Nicaragua or, perhaps, in Salvador or Honduras. The treaty with Nicaragua authorizes this Government, it is explained, to prevent disorders by landing troops.

Indignation among Latin American diplomats in Washington is more pronounced than it has been for months, according to the New York Sun. Repudiation of the Central American court's decision by the United States, after that court decided this Government and Nicaragua had no right to consummate the Fonseca Bay deal, has aroused the suspicions of the Central American representatives, but the news that this Government will try to dominate Salvador and Honduras by the guns of the American warships is regarded as a most flagrant violation of the sovereign rights of these states.

It is necessary to the interests of the United States that Diaz be re-elected, the same paper declares. Otherwise the opposition, which is understood to be backed by more than eighty per cent. of the Nicaraguan people, will use its influence to prevent the carrying out of the provisions of the treaty, which is regarded as a money making scheme on the part of certain politicians.

In an editorial on this matter the Sun says: "The political conditions in the country are violently in eruption because there are four candidates for the Presidency. Carlos Cauda, backed by Diaz, and three others: General Chamorra, the Minister at Washington, now in Nicaragua; Julian Irias, of the old Zelaya faction, and Rosendo Lopez, of the Progressive party. The election occurs in October. There have been some collisions, and the United States may have to intervene in the interests of a fair election. But, worse yet, Costa Rica, Honduras and Salvador are protesting against the treaty with Nicaragua, contending that they should have been consulted about Fonseca Bay and the cession of rights in San Juan River, and they have obtained a decision in their favor from the Central Court of Justice at Cartago. Their relations with Nicaragua are already strained. Evidently they must behave themselves, or the American marine may have to deal with their politicians, as he did in the case of Zeledon."

GENERAL BELL'S VILLA REPORT.

Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., U.S.A., has made a report from El Paso, Texas, as to Villa's attack on Chihuahua, Mexico, on Sept. 16, that was forwarded by Major Gen. Frederick Funston and received at the War Department on Sept. 21. General Bell in his report says:

"Evidence increases to show that Villa was completely successful in his attack Saturday upon Chihuahua and accomplished all and more than he said he would do. There is diversity of opinion and statements as to the number of men with which he entered Chihuahua.

"Some accounts state he only had 500, while others give him 1,700, but all agree he was able to secure possession of the penitentiary, the governor's palace and the federal buildings and held them for several hours, and all this with a Carranza garrison at Chihuahua city which no one places at less than 6,000.

"He liberated over 200 prisoners, secured and carried away more than sixteen automobiles loaded with arms and ammunition and actually took out artillery under an escort of deserting Carranza troops. He left Chihuahua with from 1,000 to 1,500 more men than he had when he entered.

"Villa retired leisurely and practically without molestation. The firing by Trevino's artillery occurred after Villa troops had withdrawn.

"On Sept. 14 Trevino received a letter from Villa stating that he (Villa) would be in Chihuahua to shake hands with Trevino on the 16th and he hoped he would have a suitable reception for him, that he might be hungry and would like to have something to eat. On Sept. 15 it was reported Villa personally entered Chihuahua, was seen by many of his friends there and reconnoitered the city. Of course he was in disguise. On the night of the 15th Villa approached Chihuahua from a camp which he had maintained for two days within twenty-two miles of that city.

"After Villa columns had secured possession of the penitentiary, the governor's palace and the federal buildings Villa himself went into the governor's palace, went to the main balcony, displayed his face and made a short speech, which, in substance, was as follows: 'Viva Mexico! You have not your liberty. I will give you your liberty, for I am your brother. I am going to return in a few days.'

"It appears there had been a banquet attended by most of Trevino's officers and that about two o'clock this banquet was finished and most of the officers of the Carranza garrison were asleep. As soon as Trevino heard of the trouble he started toward the governor's palace, but his personal escort deserted him and went over to Villa.

"The party that attacked the federal building rode into the building on horseback and the guard there deserted to them. It is reported that many of the Carranza troops who were killed were killed by other Carranza troops, probably as a result of artillery firing from Santa Rosa Hill."

A BAND FOR SAN DOMINGO.

Both the State and Navy Departments were surprised and amazed early this week, says a Washington despatch to the New York Sun, when a message came from Rear Admiral Pond, commanding the American naval forces in San Domingo, stating:

"Pendleton and myself strongly recommend 2d Regi-

ment abandon San Domingo City for benefit of regiment and populace."

Col. Joseph H. Pendleton is in command of the marine forces on shore. The message caused a stir because there had been no recent reports of trouble. Rush messages for full explanations brought no response, but while awaiting further word the text of the original message had arrived. It read:

"Pendleton and myself strongly recommend 2d Regiment band for San Domingo City for benefit of regiment and populace."

WHEN IS A WAR NOT A WAR?

OPINION OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Judge Advocate General in a recent opinion says:

1. The opinion of this office is desired on the following question: "Before what tribunal should a member of the expedition in Mexico be tried for murder or rape?"

2. The 58th Article of War, if it applies, answers the question. It provides that "in time of war, insurrection or rebellion," the crimes therein specified, including murder and rape, "shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial when committed by persons in the military service of the United States."

3. The application of this Article of War depends on the question whether or not it is "in time of war" by reason of the field operations of the expeditionary forces in Mexico, within the meaning of this article.

4. It is well settled by the decision of the United States Supreme Court (the Prize Cases, 67 U.S. 636) that "a state of actual war may exist without any formal declaration of it by either party; and this is: ie of both a civil and foreign war." Probably the best definition of war is that given by Vattel, who, at the beginning of the third book in his Law of Nations, defines war to be "that state in which we prosecute our right by force."

It is thus apparent that under the law there need be no formal declaration of war; but that under the definition of Vattel a state of war exists, so far as concerns the operations of the United States troops in Mexico, by reason of the fact that the United States is prosecuting its rights by force of arms, and in a manner in which war is usually conducted. The statutes which are operative only during a period of war have been interpreted as relating to a condition and not a theory. Thus it was held that the operations of the United States in China, although war with China was never declared, was a state of war within the meaning of the statutes, the parties to the war so far as concerned us, being on one side of the United States and on the other a certain proportion of the inhabitants of the Chinese Empire who were, from the representation of the Imperial Chinese Government, in revolt. It was not contended that at any time the United States and the Imperial Government of China were at war, but that we were prosecuting our right to protect our representatives from the body of Chinese who were seeking to capture or kill them.

It was therefore held in a report of this office, dated March 21, 1905 (C. 17609), approved by Secretary Taft, that the operations of the expeditionary force in China constituted a condition of war, and, therefore, was not entitled to the benefit of the statute of limitations. Similarly, after the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, the United States was regarded as at peace, except locally in the Philippine Islands, where a state of war legally continued until peace was proclaimed therein by the President.

5. I am, therefore, of the opinion that, while war is not recognized as existing between the United States and Mexico, the actual conditions under which the field operations in Mexico are being conducted are those of actual war; that within the field of operations of the expeditionary force in Mexico it is "time of war" within the meaning of the 58th Article of War, since it could not have been intended that under such conditions United States soldiers would be turned over to the authorities of Mexico for trial.

DIGEST OF OPINIONS, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

War Department Bulletin 34, Sept. 12, 1916, publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of August, 1916, from which we make the following extracts:

Army Organization: Enlisted men for brigade headquarters.—It is held that under Sec. 3 of the National Defense Act, in the organization of brigade headquarters, the creation of any grade not known to the law is not authorized, such as a suggested brigade sergeant major, but that the President in the organization of brigade, division or Army corps headquarters may employ such enlisted men in the grades and within the numerical limits authorized by law, in addition to those required for organizations, as he may determine to be necessary for the purpose, and may, therefore, include in the organization of a brigade headquarters as a part thereof and not detailed from any organization a sergeant major with the rank, pay and allowances of whatever grade of sergeant major he may designate; and further, that he may also include in the organization of a brigade headquarters as personnel thereof and not pertaining to any other organization, such enlisted men of other grades authorized by law as he may deem necessary.

Army Reserve: Organization of.—The law contemplates that the President may cause reservists to be organized at all times in the manner indicated and that, in the discretion of the President, they may be attached, as such, to organizations of the Regular Army that are at maximum strength, but when so attached they are not constituent parts of such organizations, and form no part of the numbers authorized by law for such organizations.

Dental Surgeons: Relative rank under National Defense Act.—Held, that the relative rank of dental surgeons is to be determined by Pars. 9 and 11, Army Regulations, 1913.

Enlisted Men: Abolishment of grade of farrier.—Held, that the National Defense Act by not including farriers in the composition prescribed for Cavalry units abolished that grade with the result that enlisted men holding the grade of farrier reverted to the grade of private and will continue to serve as such unless they are appointed to some grade authorized by the National Defense Act.

Medical Corps: Increase of officers in.—Held, that the prescribed ratio of seven officers to each one thousand enlisted men for the Medical Corps did not become effective with the passage of the Act of June 3, 1916, but that the total authorized increase of officers in said corps, to be determined according to the total authorized enlisted strength, including all increments, is subject to the provision in Sec. 24 requiring the increases to be made in five approximately equal increments.

National Guard: Authority of governor to accept officer's resignation.—Held, that Congress, by the National Defense Act, having assumed control respecting the qualifications of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, and respecting the continuity of their service therein, it clearly appears to be the purpose of the statute that even in time of peace the assent of the War Department is required to the separation of an officer from the National Guard by resignation, and a fortiori where the officer is in the service under a Federal call.

National Guard: Effect of discharge of members by the

United States.—The question was presented whether National Guardsmen in the active service of the United States and discharged therefrom on account of dependent families, may be retained in the National Guard service at their home station. Held, "that when the National Guard is in the service of the United States the general government may legally determine when members thereof shall be discharged therefrom. When it has been determined that, for any cause, an enlisted man shall be discharged and a discharge has been issued, the enlisted man so discharged is released from his obligation to the United States by that action, and, since he is no longer obligated to the United States under the terms of his oath, he does not meet the requirements for recognition as a member of the National Guard. Therefore he cannot continue as a member of the National Guard, one of the requirements for membership therein being that he shall be under the obligation of an oath to serve the United States."

National Guard: Increase of pay for aviation service.—Held, that officers and men of the National Guard in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, when duly qualified, are entitled while in the actual service of the United States, or while attending encampments or maneuvers ordered by the Secretary of War, to the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army receive, including increase of pay while on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

National Guard: Original appointments of officers to advanced grade.—Held, that the matter of appointment or promotion in the National Guard rests primarily with the governor of the state, subject to the rules prescribed in Sec. 74 of the National Defense Act relating to the classes of persons from which National Guard officers shall be appointed, and in Sec. 75 relating to examinations to determine qualifications, and that, therefore, an original appointment to the grade of major may, subject to the restrictions mentioned, be made by the governor without regard to the previous service of the appointee; but that inasmuch as the office of captain in the Medical Corps has no existence independent of the person qualified by a period of service to fill it, appointees to that grade in the Medical Corps of the National Guard must have served as first lieutenants for the period fixed by law.

Officers' Reserve Corps: Organizational questions.—Held, that there are no organizational grades in the Veterinarian Corps nor in the Dental Corps and that, therefore, veterinarians can be appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps only as assistant veterinarians with the rank of second lieutenant, and dental surgeons may be appointed therein only as first lieutenant, and that in neither case can the officer attain a higher rank except through active service for the time prescribed for the attainment of higher rank. Held, that the three corps, Medical, Dental and Veterinary, are to be regarded as separate and distinct corps, for the purpose of determining the proportionate number of officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps; the grades of captain and first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army being considered one grade, that of first lieutenant, in making the computation; and that the appointments to the dental and veterinary sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps, being only to the lowest in each, will be unlimited in that grade. Held further, that for purposes of appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps the lowest authorized grade in the Quartermaster Corps is that of captain, to which appointments may be unlimited. Held further, that the Signal Corps proper and the Aviation Section each constitutes a corps which should form the basis of an organization in the Officers' Reserve Corps, the lowest grade in the Signal Corps being that of first lieutenant. Held, that the grade of aviator should be regarded as temporary, and the lowest grade of the Aviation Section in which an unlimited number of officers may be appointed is that of first lieutenant.

Veterinarians: Appointments under the National Defense Act. Held, that those persons employed as inspectors of horses and as inspectors of meats, who are qualified veterinarians, come within such authorization and may be commissioned in the Veterinarian Corps with rank, pay and allowances as specified in the act.

ARMY ITEMS.

Col. H. J. Slocum, U.S.A., arrived at Laredo, Texas, Sept. 17, to take charge of the 3d Brigade, 15th Provisional Division, composed of the 2d Maine and 1st New Hampshire Regiments.

It is understood that Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 16th U.S. Inf., has decided not to accept the appointment as Military Attaché at Vienna. Captain Bjornstad is too deeply interested in his work as instructor at the Army Service School to have any desire for a change in his duties. He served at the American Embassy in Berlin for several years and was to return there for a second tour of duty when the European war interfered with the plans of the War Department. Captain Bjornstad is an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line and also a graduate of the Army Staff College. One of Captain Bjornstad's most important details to duty was in connection with the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations.

Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th U.S. Inf., who has been detailed as an assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, D.C., with the rank of major, succeeds Capt. Irvin L. Hunt, who has been assigned to the 19th Infantry. Captain Brown is now on duty in the bureau, and before going to Washington he served as a major in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, senior assistant mustering officer, and Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, assistant mustering officer, New York City and Fort Hamilton, N.Y., respectively, have been busy at the state mobilization camp, Green Haven, N.Y., for over a week in mustering organizations of the National Guard of New York out of the service of the United States.

An additional 1,017 acres for drill purposes is to be added to the Fort Sam Houston reservation as soon as leases on the tract can be obtained from the property owners. General Funston, commanding the Southern Department, has received authority from the War Department to enter into a lease for the Government. The tract to be leased lies south of the aviation field and between the Salado and the Austin road. It is covered in part by a thick growth of mesquite brush and cacti, but when this is cleared away it is believed that it will make an ideal drill ground.

The School of Fire for Field Artillery, U.S. Army, has published a paper (Subject 40) on "Panoramic Sketching," prepared by 1st Lieut. William E. Dunn, Field Art., U.S.A. Sample sheets for sketching are also attached, and the paper is a very valuable one to those having to do with sketching.

Trinity Church, of Seneca Falls, N.Y., has received a beautiful silk American flag, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Rogers, in memory of their son, Lieut. Charles Dunbar Rogers, 7th U.S. Cav., who died in the Philippines in March, 1915, and who was brought up and confirmed in Trinity Church. The flag was presented with appropriate ceremony by a brother of the deceased officer. The guard of honor was composed of Q.M. Sergt. Arthur Soper, U.S.A., also a life-long member of the parish, who had served in the U.S. Army in Cuba and the United States with Lieutenant Rogers, and who was home on a furlough; and also two members of the National Guard, Guy S. Greene and John R. Lindsay,

both students in Hobart College, who are studying for holy orders. The flag is five by nine feet, of very heavy silk, mounted on an oak staff, surmounted by a bronze eagle. In the middle of the staff is a brass plate bearing the memorial inscription.

First Sergt. Joseph Pecajatis, of Co. M, 8th Inf., left Manila for the United States on the Aug. 15, 1916, transport, preparatory to his retirement, he having completed thirty years' honorable service in the U.S. Army. As a token of the esteem in which his comrades of Company M held him they presented him with a gold watch, chain and charm, inscribed with his name, company and regiment.

The following captains have been appointed majors in the Judge Advocate General's Department, effective Sept. 16, under the Defense act: Irvin L. Hunt, Inf., Insular Bureau; Dennis P. Quinlan, Cav., J.A.G. Dept.; Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav., and Hugh S. Johnson, 1st Cav.

COL. LEWIS REPLIES TO GEN. CROZIER.

Col. Isaac N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired, in a letter to the editor of the New York Times, published on Sept. 22, replies to the letter of General Crozier which we publish on page 101, saying:

"In yesterday's issue of the Times you print under conspicuous headlines a letter from Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, in which he states:

"Colonel Lewis never offered his gun to the Ordnance Bureau and never to my knowledge offered it to any other branch of the Government free of charge."

"It is evident from the context that General Crozier intended by the statement quoted to convey to your readers the impression that I did not in good faith offer my invention free to my own Government before undertaking its development and introduction abroad.

"The facts are simple. There is no mystery whatever.

"I did first offer the gun officially to the War Department. The offer was made not once but several times during the period from March, 1910, to September, 1912, which period covered the experimental development of the first service model. The offer was made to the Chief of Staff and the President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, Major Gen. Leonard Wood. It was made with the distinct understanding that in case the gun was adopted and used by the United States Government I would receive from the Government no pecuniary recompense whatever for my rights and interests in the invention. This was not a mere waiver of royalties on my part, but a definite pledge that I would receive no profit, direct or indirect, for guns manufactured for or by my Government. I made but one simple condition, namely, that the test to determine the serviceability of my gun should not be made at Springfield Armory by the Ordnance Bureau.

"2. I did not offer my gun to General Crozier or to his bureau. It would have been foolish as well as futile to have done so. I know from a somewhat bitter personal experience of more than thirty years that it would be both futile and foolish for me or for any other American inventor outside the bureau itself to offer any ordinance invention to the Ordnance Bureau in the hope that it would find encouragement toward development and final acceptance.

"3. In the fall of 1912 I made a last attempt to secure a service test of my gun by the War Department, when, at the personal request of the Chief Signal Officer, I offered free and unconditionally two guns adapted to fire Springfield ammunition for use in aeroplanes during the practical field maneuvers of that year. This offer was accepted by the Chief of Staff and General Allen, then Chief Signal Officer, but the guns were not used because General Crozier, in his official capacity as Chief of Ordnance, refused to issue service ammunition for use in a gun that had not been officially adopted.

"4. In January, 1913, I went abroad determined to secure in Europe the recognition that had been denied me at home.

"5. I have spent many thousands of dollars of my own money in the design and development of instruments, apparatus and devices now in practical use in our national defenses for which I have never received one penny in return.

"6. Aside from professional interest and pride in the matter and a genuine desire on my part for my own Government to have the very best machine gun procurable, it is a matter of indifference to me personally whether General Crozier does or does not buy Lewis machine guns."

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS CANDIDATES.

In our issue of Aug. 26, page 1686, we published the list of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army who qualified at the examination held July 17, 1916. The following applicants qualified at the examination held Aug. 14, 1916:

Dr. Harry L. Arnold, Hospital Recruit Depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Dr. John Dibble, Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Henry F. Lincoln, Columbus, N.M.

Dr. Franklin T. Bower, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Edgar E. Hume, 1645 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. Joseph de Roulhac Moreno, the Wyoming, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Arthur M. Alden, Santo Tomas Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Dr. Willis P. Baker, Bellevue Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Dr. George C. Beach, jr., Fort Monroe, Va.

Dr. Louis F. Boyd, Woman's Hospital, 110th street, New York city.

Dr. Asa B. Carmichael, Okanogan, Wash.

Dr. Frank La M. Cole, Rigby, Idaho.

Dr. Munson Corbett, Arlington, Va.

Dr. John F. Corby, 5225 West Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Louis A. La Garde, jr., 2624 Woodley place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. Harrison J. McGhee, Beach Creek, Pa.

Dr. Samuel R. Norris, 135 Forsyth Building, Fresno, Cal.

Dr. Robert E. Parrish, Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Herbert De W. Porterfield, Red Oak, Iowa.

Dr. Penrose H. Shelley, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

Dr. James S. Simmons, University of Pennsylvania Hospital, 3400 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Shannon L. Van Valzah, Ancon Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1917, have been designated during the past week:

California—John F. Lavagnino, Pasadena; Bayard Freed, first alternate, Venice; Waldo A. Gillette, second alternate, Los Angeles.

Georgia—Edward Park, Athens.

Michigan—Julius E. Slack, first alternate, Hermansville; Edwin A. Krueger, second alternate, Manistee.

Minnesota—Ewing I. Laird, Austin.

New Jersey—Eugene Willenbacher, Jersey City.

New York—Albert R. Nolin, first alternate, 64 North Division street, Auburn.

Tennessee—Isaac W. Finley, Braxton.

West Virginia—John S. Crawford, Sharon.

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD SWORN IN.

In the presence of Secretary Daniels twenty of the twenty-four members of the civilian Navy Consulting Board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, took the oath of allegiance to the United States in Washington, on Sept. 19, as officers of the Federal Government. After the ceremony they were entertained at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club by Secretary Daniels, and left Washington on the same day aboard the U.S.S. Dolphin to observe night target practice of the fleet off the Virginia capes. In welcoming the board Secretary Daniels explained the great benefit to the country which would result from the board's future efforts. W. L. Saunders, second vice-president of the board, replied on behalf of his colleagues that they were indebted to Secretary Daniels for his initiative in appointing them.

At a meeting of the board Mr. Edison was appointed chairman. The board has completed ninety-five per cent. of its industrial survey of the country. The next problem is the selection of a site for a Navy chemical laboratory, costing \$1,500,000, with a view to testing out inventions for the Navy. Those present besides Mr. Edison were Dr. M. R. Hutchison, Dr. W. R. Whitney, Schenectady; Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Yonkers; Frank J. Sprague, New York; R. S. Woodward, Washington; Arthur G. Webster, Worcester, Mass.; A. M. Hunt, New York; Spencer Miller, New York; William Leroy Emmet, Schenectady; Matthew B. Sellers, Baltimore; Hudson Maxim, Dr. P. C. Hewitt and Thomas Robins, New York; Howard E. Coffin, Detroit; Andrew L. Riker, Fairfield, Conn.; Elmer A. Sperry, Brooklyn; W. L. Saunders, New York; Lawrence Addicks, New York, and Bion J. Arnold, Chicago.

In a brief speech of appreciation he made to the members of the board at the luncheon in the Army and Navy Club Secretary Daniels said: "In the creation of the Naval Consulting Board a new experiment has been tried in voluntary patriotic service for the country. Your presence here to-day, with the imprimatur of Congressional action upon what has been undertaken, shows that the experiment has behind it united public approval and undivided public support. * * * The United States has now put in operation a policy that regards men making munitions as enlisted for national defense as truly as the men who follow the colors in the shock of actual conflict. Never again will any country fail to appreciate that the mechanic and the munition maker is the man behind the gun."

"But we learned lessons from this great war which we are trying through the Naval Consulting Board to make available. The first was the need of co-operation, study and research between civilian and naval experts, engineers and scientists. Not a few of the inventions that have been most valuable in naval development came from the brains of civilians. When it seemed wise to issue an S.O.S. call to civilian scientists and engineers to aid in naval preparedness I naturally turned to America's most distinguished inventor, whose inventive genius is only excelled by his robust patriotism, for aid and counsel. I appealed to Mr. Thomas A. Edison to lend his name and advice in creating the organization which to-day becomes a legalized part of the Navy. He responded with a cheerful 'Aye, aye, sir,' and then came the question as to how the other members of the board should be chosen."

"Your unselfish and invaluable aid in the larger naval program has heartened all true Americans. You have stimulated inventive activity, taken the first step in industrial preparedness, and I congratulate myself that I have been privileged to associate with you in what I believe the future will regard epoch-making days. What you have already done is but an earnest of the far-reaching and lasting contribution you will make to national defense, now that each member of the board is recognized by the law as an officer in the American Navy."

The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral W. S. Benson, sixteen members of the Naval Consulting Board, Mr. W. L. Saunders, American Institute of Mining Engineers; Dr. L. H. Baekeland, American Chemical Society; Dr. W. R. Whitney, American Chemical Society; Mr. Frank J. Sprague, American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Prof. Arthur G. Webster, American Mathematical Society; Mr. A. M. Hunt, American Society of Civil Engineers; Mr. Spencer Miller, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Mr. William Leroy Emmet, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Mr. Matthew B. Sellers, American Aeronautical Society; Mr. Thomas Robins, Inventors' Guild; Mr. Howard E. Coffin, American Society of Automobile Engineers; Mr. Andrew L. Riker, American Society of Automobile Engineers; Mr. Elmer Sperry, American Society of Aeronautic Engineers; Mr. Bion J. Arnold, American Society of Aeronautic Engineers; Mr. Lawrence Addicks, American Electrochemical Society, Capt. W. Strother Smith, U.S.N., sailed from Washington on the Dolphin Sept. 19 for Lynnhaven Roads, where they were transferred to the U.S.S. Texas, temporary flagship of Admiral Mayo, commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. The party witnessed short range battle practice, at which the five 14-inch turrets made a high percentage of hits in the open sea off the Capes of the Chesapeake. The members of the Naval Consulting Board were intensely interested in the methods and appliances of gunnery and engineering aboard. The night firing of the U.S.S. Minnesota was witnessed from the Texas, steaming on a parallel course and close aboard. Returning to Lynnhaven Roads, the members of the board transferred back to

the Dolphin. Numerous subjects were discussed by the board while aboard the Dolphin and the Texas.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from the reports Sept. 14-20.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The battle of the Somme, raging with unabated fury, has been notable in the current week for a very powerful and successful attack by the British and the first appearance of a novel armored motor car, which proved of great assistance in the attack. These mobile fortifications carry machine guns, and with extended caterpillar wheels cross trenches and crush their way through wire entanglements. Where the British right and the French left meet, in the region of Combles, the Germans, resisting desperately, are being pushed back and Combles seems nearly ready to fall.

Bapaume is still some miles beyond the foremost British lines, and the French have made no recent development in the investment of Peronne. In the great advance north of the Somme on Sept. 15 to 18 the Franco-British armies seem to have employed about twenty divisions (400,000 men). The Germans are credited with having concentrated an enormous number of guns opposite the British lines—about 150 to the mile.

North of the Somme on Sept. 14 the French under General Foch fought their way still closer to Combles by capturing Le Priez Farm, scarcely a mile southeast of the town. This fortified position was carried by assault while active fighting continued north and south of Bouchavesnes, the village which was taken from the Germans on the previous day. The French in repulsing strong German counter-attacks found among the hostile forces a division recently transferred from the Verdun front.

Sept. 15 will remain a notable date in the annals of General Haig's army, for on that day the British troops crushed the lines of Crown Prince Rupprecht on a front of six miles to a depth of from one to two miles. This splendid attack resulted in the capture of Fiers, Martinpuich and Courcellette, with High Wood and much of Bois de Bouleaux, just north of Combles. Fiers is only a little more than four miles south of Bapaume. The Courcellette-Martinpuich line straddles the Albert-Bapaume highway less than six miles southwest of Bapaume. At this point the British have pushed the Germans back four miles in the almost continuous fighting since July 1 and have gained nearly half the ground between the old front and Bapaume.

The winning of these few miles in Picardy has been the most costly success in all British history, but has thoroughly re-established the race in the front ranks of those who fight and fight well. Whatever deterioration British fibre had suffered while a number of generations fought only inferior races has now been fully retrieved, especially when mingled with the fine matériel contributed by the colonies.

The advance in this fighting was greatly assisted by the new mobile armored cars and by magnificent co-operation by the flying corps, which not only kept the British commanders fully and accurately advised as to hostile artillery positions, but also took an active part in the actual fighting. Trenches, aerodromes, railway stations and troop trains were bombed and fifteen German aeroplanes were destroyed. The British lost six planes on the 15th, and report losses of four to six daily during the week. Two German kite balloons were shot down.

The French on Sept. 15 continued their progress toward Combles by capturing a system of trenches to a depth of 500 meters north of Le Priez Farm. This success, in conjunction with the British operations, made important progress in the encirclement of Combles. In a dashing assault a group of German trenches south of Rancourt was captured and advance parties pushed forward to the edge of the village.

On Sept. 16 the British continued to attack, although on a much smaller scale. All of the villages reached on the previous day were completely occupied and the line was established 500 yards north of High Wood. In the two days' fighting the British troops captured 4,000 prisoners, including 116 officers, with six guns and over fifty machine guns. Two local German counter-attacks were beaten off. The French made additional progress north of Bouchavesnes.

The next day the British fought their way still further forward in the sector between Thiepval and Courcellette, where an advance on a front of a mile and a half included the long contested Mouquet Farm position; six German officers and 243 men were captured. A German brigade advancing to counter-attack in the direction of High Wood was met in the open by several British battalions, and after hand-to-hand fighting thrown back with heavy loss. On Sept. 18 the British captured a heavily fortified work between Ginchy and Bouleaux Wood known as the "Quadrilateral." This fight resulted in an advance of 1,000 yards on a mile front for the British, and the French drew closer to Combles by capturing trenches only 200 meters south of the village. The British took over 500 more prisoners and the French captured fifty.

South of the Somme the Germans made several unsuccessful counter-attacks in the region west of Chaulnes. In one of these efforts a force about a company strong was caught under a concentrated French fire and almost completely destroyed. On Sept. 15 the French captured a trench and a small wood east of Denicourt, and northeast of Berny they took three trenches with 200 prisoners and ten machine guns. The ground in this region was covered with German dead.

The French airmen continue their victories, and on Sept. 15 Lieutenant Guynemer destroyed his sixteenth and Lieutenant Nungesser his twelfth aircraft, while several other German machines fell victims of other French airmen. Captain Boelcke, of the German flying corps, shot down two Allied planes on this day, which increased his score of victims to twenty-six.

On the 16th the French machine guns broke up a German counter-attack between Belloy-en-Santerre and Barleux. The following day, the 17th, the French at 2:30 p.m. delivered a brilliant assault, which resulted in the almost complete occupation of Berny and Vermandovillers. Between Berny and Barleux a number of trenches were taken and 700 unwounded prisoners captured.

On the 18th hard fighting continued about Denicourt, where the French succeeded in taking all of the buildings and driving the Germans about a kilometer to the south toward Ablaincourt. Positions were won both southeast and southwest of Denicourt, and a trench was taken west of Horgny. In two days' fighting in this region the French captured twenty-five officers and 1,600 men. Three violent German attacks at night east of Berny

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and south of Deniécourt were repulsed with heavy losses
on Sept. 19.

At Verdun the fighting which thrilled the world last
spring has dwindled to isolated attacks in the region
between Fleury and Vaux and about Thiaumont. The
French have recaptured the points about Fleury where
the great German attacks were culminating when the
outbreak of the battle on the Somme put an end to
the efforts to seize the last of the ridges overhanging
the Meuse valley on the east.

In Champagne the artillery on both sides has been
active in the region west of the Souain-Somme Py road,
and on Sept. 19 the Germans delivered five attacks upon
a sector defended by Russian troops, who repulsed all
of these assaults.

West of Pont-a-Mousson a German attack was dis-
persed by French infantry fire.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

On the Kovel-Vladimir Volynsky front the Russians
made a series of heavy attacks on Sept. 17 along a
twenty kilometer front in the region of Zaturze. The
assaulting columns, which advanced in successive waves,
included both Guard Corps, and were repulsed with
extreme losses.

On the Stokhod on the 18th the Germans stormed a
strong Russian bridgehead north of Zarecze, and
crossing the river captured thirty-one Russian officers,
2,511 men and seventeen machine guns.

In Galicia the presence of Turkish troops is evidenced
by a report from Constantinople that over 400 Russians
were captured by Turks in Galicia on Sept. 14.

Russian attacks between the Sereth and the Stripa,
north of Zborov, broke down before the positions of
General von Boehm-Ermolli. Along the Marajowka the
lines of Archduke Charles Francis were compelled to
give ground under great pressure; 3,174 Germans were
captured in a battle along the railway line from
Podrysok to Halicz, where twenty machine guns were
taken. This promising advance toward Halicz suffered
a severe check on Sept. 18, when a German force under
General von Gerok made counter-attacks on both sides
of the Marajowka (a tributary of the Gnila Lipa).
Most of the ground lost the previous day was recaptured,
with 4,200 Russians prisoners and sixteen machine guns.
The casualties were very heavy. Northeast of the scene
of this battle Ottoman troops co-operated successfully
with the German allies.

In the Carpathians Russian attacks upon Smotroc,
Ludova and Kapul Mountain were defeated with severe
losses on Sept. 14, and again on the 17th renewed efforts
in strong force met with sanguinary failure at frontier
heights west of Shipoth and southwest of Dorna Watra.
Storming columns advanced on both sides of Ludova,
but were thrown back by the Teuton defense.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

On Carso Plateau on Sept. 14 the Italians in the
midst of torrential rains stormed positions south of the
Wippach River, taking some lines of trenches with
2,117 prisoners, including seventy-one officers. The
Italians in this new offensive aimed toward Trieste are
said to be using 100 new 305-millimeter guns. A new
invention for long distance range finding is said to assist
greatly even in rainy weather. On Sept. 15, continuing
this attack, the Italians took the height of San Grado
and captured trenches toward Loquizza and east of
Oppachiasella at the point of the bayonet; 1,077
prisoners were taken, including twenty officers. In the
course of this day's fighting the Austrians captured
500 Italians and three machine guns. These Italian
successes carried the Italian line on the northern Carso
to positions parallel with the advance at Gorizia. This
important battle continued on the 17th and 18th, with
the Austrians failing to recapture ground lost, but
preventing a further advance by the Italians.

On the Isonzo an Austrian attack on Slateni, south-
west of Tolmino, was repulsed, and Italian efforts east

of Gorizia, south of the Rosen Valley, made no progress.

In the Tyrol Italian troops made some progress in
Zara Valley, in the Posina sector, and on Monte
Lagazuoi, in the Travenanzes-Boite Valley. At the head
of Felizon Valley an Austrian attack compelled an
Italian outpost to fall back at Panta del Foame. West
of Cima Di Val Maggiore sixty Italian Alpine soldiers
were captured when one of a series of attacks against
the Bassano ridge was repulsed. An Austrian post on
the northeast side of Monte Cauriol was stormed and
100 Austrians captured, and the Austrians took an
Italian outpost in a depression on the same mountain.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

In the Dobrudja the combined German, Bulgarian
and Turkish forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen have
continued to fight their way into this Roumanian
province. Roumanian official reports of Sept. 15 ad-
mitted the retreat of Roumanian troops in this region.
A London despatch of Sept. 24 claims a final victory for
the Roumanians aided by the Russians after a fierce
struggle lasting for five days.

By Sept. 16 von Mackensen's line stood at a point
twenty-five miles north of Dobric and ran from Man-
galia, on the Black Sea, to the north of Silistria, on
the Danube. The combined Roumanian, Russian and
Serbian army appears to be in full retreat toward the
north after a severe defeat. A fresh victory in this
region on Sept. 19 gave the Germans further advan-
tages.

In Transylvania the Roumanians were reported on
Sept. 15 to be crossing the Aluta River east of Fagaras,
but they were attacked and suffered a defeat on the
following day. Later they advanced in force and took
Homorov, Almas, Koehalom and Fagaras, capturing ten
officers and 900 men. The first three villages lie fifty
miles west of the Roumanian frontier, in the Kokel
River region. Fagaras is fifty-five miles east of
Hermannstadt.

At Hatzeg Roumanian positions were captured by an
Austrian force, and a somewhat long drawn out minor
battle in this region appears to favor the Austrians
under Lieutenant General Staab.

In Macedonia British troops captured a salient in
the Bulgarian lines north of Makukovo, about eight
miles southwest of Doiran, and held the ground against
counter-attacks. The Bulgarians retreated before French
forces which advanced toward Kastoria. On Sept. 14
the British captured Makukovo by assault, taking 100
prisoners and ten machine guns, and the same day the
French took hostile trenches on a front of 1,300 meters
to a depth of 800 meters in the region to the east of
the Vardar. A British force won some success near
Shimnu, but was later defeated and compelled to retreat.

Bulgarian troops are again reported in Kavala, and
Allied warships (Russian) are shelling the town.

In the region of Lake Ostrovo the Serbians won a
battle northwest of the lake near Hill 1500. They
later won more ground, including Kaimakalan, north-
east of Lake Ostrovo, and after four days' fighting
captured the villages of Gornizevo and Eksisu and
compelled the Bulgars to retreat over ten miles. Thirty-
two cannon and many prisoners were taken, and by
Sept. 16 the Serbs, pursuing rapidly, reached the Broda
River. Franco-Russian forces marching to the assist-
ance of the Serbs arrived in front of Florina on Sept.
17 and promptly invested the town. This force under
General Cordonnier is co-operating closely with the
Serbs in the rapid advance toward Monastir. By Sept.
19 the Serbs had taken Krushegrad and Neokazi. Their
cavalry reached Kosna.

THE MORE REMOTE THEATERS OF WAR.

In Mesopotamia, on the Tigris line, British airmen
on Sept. 11 raided a hostile aerodrome and destroyed
a small camp. A Turkish report says the British lost
2,000 men when a night assault was repulsed by a
counter movement near Felahie. On the Euphrates,
northeast of Nasiriyah, Turkish irregulars attacked a
British reconnoitering patrol on Sept. 9. Two days
later the British attacked and killed over 200 hostile
tribesmen.

In Egypt a mobile British column attacked a Turkish
force at Bir-el-Mazar, sixty-five miles from the Suez
Canal. A sharp engagement followed, and each side
claims to have won an advantage.

In German East Africa Belgian forces after severe
fighting between Sept. 1 and 11 captured Tabora, on
the railway from Lake Tanganyika to the sea.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The new U.S. battleship Arizona will be placed in com-
mission about Oct. 15 under command of Capt. John D.
McDonald. She has been preparing for commission at
the navy yard, New York, and has made such good
advancement that she will be ready for sea duty im-
mediately after she goes into commission, it is expected.
Part of the crew of the wrecked cruiser Memphis will
be assigned to the Arizona, the rest of her complement
being supplied mainly from the training station. The
remainder of the Memphis crew will be placed on board
the cruiser Olympia, which has been overhauled and is
to become the flagship of the cruiser squadron in Carib-
bean waters.

Lieutenant Commander Watson, U.S.N., commanding
the destroyer Ericsson, reported to the Navy Department
Sept. 15 that Walter Sawyer, first class seaman, had
fallen overboard and drowned in Hampton Roads.

The U.S.S. Culgoa will leave Hampton Roads for
Dominican waters upon completion of target practice
not later than Oct. 1.

The following warrant officers, who recently competed
in the annual examination for appointments as ensign
in the Navy, have completed their examination: Chief
Btsn. George G. Robertson, U.S.S. Georgia; Btsn.
Dallas Wait, Training Station, Newport; Gunner John
Meyer, Training Station, Newport; Gunner Fred W.
Connor, navy yard, Washington; Gunner Roman J.
Miller, receiving ship at Puget Sound; Chief Mach.
Frank R. King, on leave, and Gunner Godfrey P.
Schurz, navy yard, Puget Sound.

The U.S.S. Severn has been ordered placed out of
commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, and the Hector
is considered out of service from Aug. 14, 1916.

A court-martial was ordered to convene at the navy
yard, Boston, Sept. 21, for the trial of two lieutenants
for violation of Department rules. Both officers are on
duty in the Tacoma at the yard, and it is said an
exchange of words, which soon became personal, is the
cause for both being placed on trial. Capt. Benton
C. Decker is president of the court, the other members
being Surg. George F. Freeman, Lieut. Comdr. Bayard
T. Bulmer, Lieut. Comdr. Levin J. Wallace and Paymr.

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Hovey King. The judge advocate is Capt. Harry O.
Smith, U.S.M.C.

The target practice held by the Atlantic Fleet in Lynn
Haven Roads on Sept. 20, which was witnessed by the
members of the Naval Consulting Board, resulted,
according to unofficial accounts, in the U.S.S. Texas
making approximately fifty hits out of sixty shots fired.
Members of the board who were guests of Secretary
Daniels aboard the U.S.S. Dolphin left Lynn Haven
Roads after the practice, arriving in Washington on
Sept. 21. Most of the Consulting Board returned to
their homes the same day. The committee on selection
of a site for the board's new laboratory remained in
town, and it was said they will visit New York, Phila-
delphia and Annapolis to consider the accommodations
offered by these three cities for the work of the board.

Concerning the explosion of a 12-inch gun aboard the
U.S. battleship Michigan during some experimental firing
a few days ago, the Navy Department on Sept. 21 gave
out the following statement: "The Department has re-
ceived a report from the Commander-in-Chief of the At-
lantic Fleet that during experimental firing on board the
U.S.S. Michigan, the muzzle of one of the 12-inch guns
was blown to pieces, as a result of which one man, whose
name has not yet been received, was seriously injured and
some structural damage was suffered by the ship. The
report states that only one of the personnel of the Michi-
gan was injured. The Michigan will be sent to the navy
yard, Philadelphia, where the extent of the structural
damages will be investigated. The details of the explo-
sion will be reported to the Department after the investi-
gation has been carried out."

The grounds at Indian Head, Md., used for ordnance
tests, need to be considerably enlarged in view of a
recent occurrence there during a firing test. It seems
impossible to test the largest types of guns now being
made on the present proving grounds without risking
destruction of life and property nearby. During the
recent test with a 16-inch gun one shell, although fired
by a reduced charge of powder, penetrated armor plate,
passed through the sand dune behind it and ricocheted
into a nearby residence, the house of Mr. W. D. Swann,
an employee on the proving ground, wrecking the struc-
ture, but fortunately no one was killed or injured.
Mrs. Swann and her two children, who were in the
house, had a narrow escape. The shell was fired with
a small charge, it is said. The thickness of the armor
plate through which the shell went is not disclosed, but
it was said that with a full charge the shell could have
penetrated from five to ten inches of armor at a distance
of 20,000 yards. The shell weighed 2,100 pounds.

An increase of one-third in the price of angle sheets
and bars was shown in the bids for this material to be
used in the hospital ship and fuel ship authorized by the
last appropriation bill. The increase is shown in com-
paring the bids of last December and those that were
opened at the Navy Department on Sept. 20. Although
the bids called for only 5,475 tons of angle sheets and 390
of flat bars, the bids are regarded as an indication of
what the material for this year's program will cost. The
price of the angles under the specifications of the Ameri-
can Society for testing material was 2.71 cents per
pound and the flat steel bars 6.59 cents per pound. The
bid on the Navy specifications was a mill higher. The
Carnegie Steel Company was the successful bidder.

Capt. John Hood, U.S.N., head of the Naval Board
examining the wrecked cruiser Memphis, in Santo Do-
mingo harbor, was instructed by Secretary Daniels on
Sept. 18 to forward immediately a report showing the
ship's condition. If practicable, operations to repair the
Memphis will be begun, otherwise her machinery will be
dismantled and salvaged with any other parts that may
be of value.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later
than those given of the same vessels in the complete table pub-
lished elsewhere in this issue:

Celtic, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 19.
Glacier and Mars, sailed from Acapulco, Mexico, for Gulf of
Fonseca Sept. 19.
South Dakota, sailed from San Pedro for San Francisco,
Cal., Sept. 19.
Baltimore, Cassin, Dubuque, Jacob Jones, Mayflower, Mc-
Call, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Vestal, arrived at Lynnhaven
Roads, Va., Sept. 19.
Buffalo, sailed from La Paz for Mazatlan, Mexico, Sept. 20.
Culgoa, sailed from New York for Southern Drill Grounds
Sept. 20.
Des Moines, sailed from Algiers for Alexandria, Egypt,
Sept. 20.
Dixie, sailed from Puerto Plata, S.D., for Hampton Roads,
Va., Sept. 20.
Duncan, sailed from Boston for final trials Sept. 21.
Nanshan, arrived at Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 20.
Saturn, arrived at Tiburon, Cal., Sept. 20.

Orion, sailed from Norfolk for Charleston, S.C., Sept. 20.
 Nero, sailed from La Paz for San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20.
 New Orleans, sailed from Bremerton for Seattle, Wash., Sept. 21.
 West Virginia, sailed from Bremerton for San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 21.
 Castine, arrived at Barahona, San Domingo, Sept. 20.
 Dolphin, arrived at Washington, D.C., Sept. 21.
 Macdonough, arrived at Newport, R.I., Sept. 21.
 Maryland, arrived at Manzanillo, Mexico, Sept. 20.
 Ericsson, arrived at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 21.
 Aylwin, Balch, Conyngham, Jason and Wainwright, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 21.
 Vulcan, sailed from Norfolk for Lambert's Point, Va., Sept. 21.
 Buffalo, arrived Sept. 21 at Mazatlan.
 Macdonough, sailed Sept. 21 from Newport for Block Island.
 South Dakota, arrived Sept. 21 at San Francisco.
 Colorado, sailed Sept. 21 from San Diego for San Francisco.
 Duncan, arrived Sept. 21 at Boston.
 G-3, arrived Sept. 21 at New London.
 Maine, sailed Sept. 21 from New York for Philadelphia.
 Mayflower, sailed Sept. 21 from Hampton Roads for New York.
 New Orleans, arrived Sept. 21 at Seattle.
 Panther, sailed Sept. 21 from Charleston for Hampton Roads.
 Caesar, arrived Sept. 22 at Newport.
 Michigan, sailed Sept. 22 from Hampton Roads for Philadelphia.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 14.—Lieut. L. N. McNair detached New Jersey; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
 Lieut. W. B. Decker detached Virginia; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Lieut. Carlos Bean detached works New York Shipbuilding Co.; to connection fitting out Idaho and on board when commissioned as engineer officer.
 Lieut. G. V. Stewart detached Nebraska; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
 Lieut. R. P. Scudder detached Hancock; to New Jersey as gunnery officer.
 Lieut. (J.G.) F. T. Berry detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J.
 Lieut. (J.G.) L. C. Dunn detached Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; to Philadelphia, Pa., as Assistant to Naval Inspector of Machinery.
 Lieut. (J.G.) R. C. Lee detached Raleigh; to temporary duty receiving ship at New York, N.Y.
 Lieut. (J.G.) G. S. Gillespie detached Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.; to Inspector of Aeronautic Material, Boston, Mass.
 Lieut. (J.G.) G. B. Strickland detached Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.; to works Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
 Lieut. (J.G.) J. L. Oswald detached office of Judge Advocate General, Navy Department; to Navy Recruiting Station, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Lieut. (J.G.) A. S. Carpenter detached Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., Sept. 20, 1916; to receiving ship at Boston, Mass., connection fitting out Davis and duty on board when commissioned.
 Lieut. (J.G.) J. E. Iseman, jr., detached office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Oct. 10, 1916; to Hancock as navigator and executive.
 Chief Carp. Herbert Duthie detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Oct. 5, 1916; to Asiatic Station, via November transport.

SEPT. 15.—Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Cook detached Naval Station, Guam, Dec. 25; to temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.
 Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Ferrill detached New Jersey; to command Yorktown.
 Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Svarz detached Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Oct. 13; to Maine as executive officer.
 Lieut. G. K. Davis detached Prometheus; to Alabama.
 Lieut. W. W. Bradley, jr., detached command Hull; to San Diego as gunnery officer.
 Lieut. G. C. Pegram detached San Diego; to command Hull.
 Lieut. Owen Bartlett detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Naval Station, Guam, via December transport.
 Lieut. Bradford Barnette detached Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, N.Y.; to New Jersey.
 Lieut. J. W. W. Cummings detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Prometheus as executive officer and navigator.
 Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Everson detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to command Ammen.
 Lieut. (J.G.) A. G. Olsen detached Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo.; to Annapolis, Md., as executive officer and navigator.
 Lieut. (J.G.) G. A. Trever to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 Lieut. (J.G.) J. G. Stevens detached Navy Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 19; to Vestal as navigator.
 Lieut. (J.G.) F. E. Johnson detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 20; to Asiatic Station, via November transport.
 Ensign A. E. Fraser detached Naval Academy; to Oklahoma Oct. 23.
 Asst. Paymr. R. C. Reed detached Marietta; to Hannibal.
 Chief Mach. C. A. Rowe detached works Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.; to Virginia.
 Chief Mach. F. R. King to Wyoming.
 Chief Mach. A. A. Gathemann detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Kearsarge.
 Chief Mach. H. E. Fish detached Kearsarge; to works of Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.
 Chief Mach. Carl Johnson detached Utah; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
 Chief Mach. F. W. Teepe detached Wyoming; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.
 Mach. B. M. Proctor detached Virginia; to Utah.

SEPT. 16.—Lieut. (J.G.) R. B. Hammes detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Hartford and torpedo boats in ordinary at Charleston, S.C.
 Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. Langworthy to Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo.
 Lieut. (J.G.) A. R. Mack detached Cleveland; to command Hopkins.
 Chief Mach. Thomas O'Donnell to Wisconsin.
 Chief Mach. Otto Johnson detached Wisconsin; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

SEPT. 18.—Comdr. D. W. Wurtzbaugh to Texas as executive officer.
 Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Connelly detached Vestal; to works Newport News Shipbuilding Co.
 Lieut. P. P. Blackburn detached Virginia; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 27.
 Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers detached Ammen; to Virginia as gunnery officer.
 Lieut. (J.G.) S. S. Thurston detached Glacier; to Oregon.
 Lieut. (J.G.) R. A. Hall detached Oregon; to St. Louis.
 Lieut. (J.G.) J. A. Murphy detached Hopkins; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15.
 Lieut. (J.G.) F. L. Carroll to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., Sept. 23.
 Lieut. (J.G.) S. M. Kraus detached Bureau of Steam Engineering; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sept. 23.
 Lieut. (J.G.) H. S. Keep detached New Jersey; to South Wellfleet, Mass., as radio censor.
 Ensign W. J. Forrestal and F. D. Kirland detached Naval Academy; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y., Oct. 31.
 Ensign A. E. Fraser commissioned from June 3, 1916.
 Ensign H. K. Penn detached Radio Station, Siasconset, Mass.; to Supply, via November transport.
 Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood detached command Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.
 Med. Dir. E. R. Stitt to command Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 25.
 Med. Insp. R. M. Kennedy to command Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

RYZON Corn Bread

Mix 1 level tablespoon butter with 2 tablespoons sugar to a light cream, add 1 yolk of egg, stir well and add the 2nd yolk of egg, beat the whites very stiff, add them with 1 level cup of corn meal, 1 level cup of wheat flour, 3 level teaspoons RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, and 1 cup of milk.

Mix lightly together, until all is well mixed, then pour into a buttered and floured shallow baking pan, bake in medium oven 15 minutes or till done.

10c, 18c
and 35c



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Asst. Surg. L. D. Arbuckle, M.R.C., detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.
 Asst. Surg. W. M. Dunn to Marine Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.
 Paymr. H. de F. Mel detached North Dakota, Sept. 30; to home and wait orders.
 Paymr. C. R. O'Leary detached Rhode Island, Sept. 30; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1916, as assistant to supply officer.
 P.A. Paymr. Thomas Cochran detached Wisconsin, Sept. 30; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, as assistant to the supply officer.
 P.A. Paymr. H. W. Rush detached Alabama, Sept. 30; to Rhode Island and Wisconsin.
 P.A. Paymr. O. W. Leidel detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to New Orleans.
 Bttn. L. P. Guy detached Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.; to Hartford.
 Chief Mach. G. L. Russell detached Milwaukee; to home and wait orders.
 Chief Mach. Ernest Evans detached Milwaukee; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
 Chief Mach. F. F. Ingram detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Milwaukee.
 Mach. Emery Smith detached South Dakota; to Milwaukee.
 Mach. J. A. Newell detached Montana; to Kearsarge.
 Mach. H. H. Fowler detached Missouri; to Montana.
 Chief Carp. Robert Morgan detached Oregon; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
 Chief Carp. Frederick Mackle detached Cheyenne, Oct. 1; to Oregon.

SEPT. 19.—Rear Admiral J. M. Helm detached commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet; to Navy Department as senior member of Commission on Establishment of Additional Naval Stations.
 Capt. W. V. Pratt detached duty Canal Zone; to Army War College, Washington, D.C.
 Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Nelson detached recruiting station, Philadelphia, Pa.; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Overstreet detached Texas; to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. M. F. Draemel detached Vermont; to aid on staff, second in command, Atlantic Fleet.
 Lieut. I. C. Shute detached Virginia; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25.
 Lieut. Hugo Frankenberg detached Louisiana; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.
 Lieut. (J.G.) H. V. McCabe to navy recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.
 Lieut. (J.G.) John Borland detached Kearsarge; to naval training station, Newport, R.I.
 Lieut. (J.G.) H. C. Davis commissioned from June 7.
 Lieut. (J.G.) J. L. Downes commissioned from June 7.
 Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Parr detached St. Louis; to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lieut. (J.G.) S. S. Payne detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1916; to Nebraska as gunnery officer.
 Lieut. (J.G.) Roy Dudley commissioned from June 7.
 Lieut. (J.G.) S. E. Bray commissioned from June 7.
 Surg. J. S. Taylor detached Alabama; to Force Surgeon, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, on Rhode Island.
 Surg. H. C. Curl detached Force Surgeon, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet; to Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.
 P.A. Surg. G. B. Tribble to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 25.
 P.A. Paymr. W. E. Moorman detached Ohio, Sept. 30; to home and wait orders.
 Asst. Naval Constr. R. T. Hanson detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C., Oct. 20; to works of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.
 Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau to Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
 Chief Gunr. F. C. Messenger to naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.
 Gunr. W. F. Schlegel detached Birmingham; to works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Chief Mach. Martin Clancy detached Kearsarge; to Louisiana.
 Mach. R. J. Kingmill detached Louisiana; to South Dakota.

SEPT. 20.—Comdr. W. H. Standley detached command Yorktown; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Comdr. G. C. Fewel to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 16, 1916.
 Lieut. R. C. Grady detached command Division Four, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet, Oct. 31, 1916; to office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department.
 Lieut. E. S. Root temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Oct. 2, 1916.
 Lieut. N. W. Post detached navy recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21, 1916; to gunnery officer, Louisiana.
 Lieut. (J.G.) E. K. Lang detached Hopkins; to Cheyenne.
 Lieut. (J.G.) S. M. La Bounty to navy recruiting station, New Orleans, La., Oct. 15, 1916.
 Lieut. (J.G.) C. Roberts detached aid on staff, second in command, Atlantic Fleet; to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. (J.G.) O. B. Badger detached Maine; to temporary duty receiving ship at New York connection fitting out Arizona and duty on board when commissioned.
 Lieut. (J.G.) G. P. Dalton detached Illinois, Oct. 15, 1916; to engineer officer of Petrel.
 Lieut. (J.G.) W. D. La Mont detached Petrel; to Illinois.
 Lieut. (J.G.) R. B. Horner detached New Hampshire; to Virginia.
 Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Rutter detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Sept. 30, 1916; to connection fitting out Arizona and on board when commissioned.
 Lieut. (J.G.) Gerard Bradford detached works Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y., connection fitting out Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) Haller Belt detached works Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1916; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y., connection fitting out Arizona and duty on board when commissioned.
 Surg. H. F. Strine to Naval Hospital and Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 25, 1916.
 Surg. R. W. Plummer to Alabama.
 Surg. G. F. Freeman detached Tacoma; to home and wait orders.
 P.A. Surg. H. A. May detached Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.; to wait orders.
 P.A. Surg. P. E. Garrison detached Dolphin; to duty with expeditionary forces in Santo Domingo.
 P.A. Surg. F. H. H. Old detached Naval Hospital and Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 25, 1916; to Solace.
 P.A. Surg. D. G. Sutton detached Chester; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.
 P.A. Surg. D. G. Allen to Chester.
 Act. Chap. A. J. Harris detached New Hampshire; to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.
 Chief Bttn. E. J. Damon detached Severn; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.
 Gun. Gottlieb Sherer detached Iona Island; to Birmingham.
 Chief Pay Clerk L. S. Sutcliffe detached Kearsarge; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 Chief Pay Clerk H. L. Battle detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to Yorktown.
 Chief Pay Clerk A. J. Barnum to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
 Chief Pay Clerk C. R. Sies detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to St. Louis.
 Pay Clerk J. F. Flynn detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Kearsarge.
 Pay Clerk C. B. Fuller detached St. Louis; to home and wait orders.
 Pay Clerk Frank Lewis detached Yorktown; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
 Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Sept. 15, 1916:
 Lieut. (J.G.) T. A. Thomson to Monterey.
 Lieut. (J.G.) Roy Dudley detached Monadnock; to Galveston.
 Ensign J. S. Farnsworth to Galveston.
 Ensign M. Y. Cohen detached Mohican; to Monadnock.
 Asst. Paymr. A. S. Bruno detached Cincinnati; to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.
 Asst. Paymr. F. M. Craig detached Monadnock; to Cincinnati.
 Asst. Paymr. J. P. D. Hodapp to Monadnock.
 Chief Gun. G. D. Henderson to Brooklyn.
 Gun. William Cronan detached Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.; to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.
 Gun. L. W. Becker detached Monadnock; to Brooklyn.
 Gun. J. O. Johnson detached Brooklyn; to Monadnock.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 21.—Brig. Gens. C. H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector, George Richards, paymaster, and C. L. McCawley, Q.M., commissioned from Aug. 29, 1916.
 Capt. J. W. Wadleigh detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.
 Capt. T. H. Brown detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.
 First Lieut. E. E. Adams detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to 1st Brigade, Santo Domingo.
 First Lieut. S. B. Kennedy detached Marine Barracks, San Diego; to U.S.S. Denver.
 First Lieut. A. McC. Robbins detached recruiting duty, Cincinnati; to treatment Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.
 Second Lieut. E. C. Long detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Marine Barracks, San Diego.
 Second Lieut. Oliver Floyd detached U.S.S. Denver; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.
 Second Lieut. S. N. Raynor detached Marine Barracks, Hingham; to 1st Brigade, Santo Domingo.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

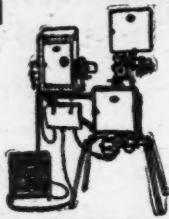
SEPT. 10.—Sr. Capt. Daniel B. Hodgeson, retired, died at Detroit, Mich.
 SEPT. 11.—Capt. B. M. Chiswell detached Onondaga; to duty at Headquarters.
 SEPT. 18.—Third Lieut. Frank W. Smith, retired, died at Boston, Mass.
 SEPT. 19.—Second Lieut. W. A. Benham detached Onondaga; to Seneca.
 Second Lieut. W. H. Eberly detached Bering Sea Fleet; to Unalga.
 SEPT. 20.—Capt. J. H. Brown detached Northern Division; upon relief to command Seneca and thirty days' leave en route.
 Third Lieut. E. G. Rose detached Seneca; to Mohawk.
 Third Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Troll relieved from further hospital treatment; to resume duty on Onondaga.
 SEPT. 21.—Second Lieut. S. V. Parker, orders to Tallapoosa amended to read "assigned to Apache."
 Second Lieut. P. F. Roach detached Apache and assigned to special duty at Headquarters.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

Following are the only changes:
 APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.
 TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee, Charleston, S.C.
 YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.—about Oct. 1.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 21, 1916.

The midshipmen of the Fourth Class were allowed to visit Annapolis on Saturday last for the first time since early in August. In their new white uniforms and carrying an excellent military bearing they presented a fine appearance. The class has made splendid progress in their naval training.

Thirty candidates appeared last Thursday at the Naval Academy to enter the second examination for positions as instructor in the school. Thirteen places are to be filled.

Seventy-five members of the "Worcester Guards," who had been to Richmond, Va., to present to the Confederates a drum captured from them during the Civil War, were visitors here on Wednesday. They wore the old Continental uniform and made a striking appearance as they marched. At the Naval Academy they were treated with marked courtesy by Superintendent Eberle and witnessed a special drill in their honor.

A son was born on Sept. 13 at Annapolis to Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond Stone, U.S.N. Mdsn. Clarence O. Ward, captain of the Navy team this season, arrived on Sept. 14 to begin the season's practice. Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., has returned from a week's visit in New York.

Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon, U.S.N., chief assistant to the Commandant of Midshipmen, left here on Monday to attend the funeral of his father, Mr. William A. Gannon, who died in Washington on Sept. 17. Mr. Gannon was born in Castle, N.Y., and in 1863 enlisted in the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry and served throughout the Civil War. In 1870 he went to Texas, where he married. He lived in that state until 1892 and went to Washington, where he was appointed to a position in the Auditor's office. A few months later he received an appointment in the Pension Bureau, which he held to the time of his death. During his residence in Washington Mr. Gannon was connected with the Mount Vernon Place Southern Methodist Church. Mr. Gannon's wife died over thirty years ago. Lieutenant Commander Gannon is the sole survivor of his family.

Capt. Joseph A. Russell, U.S.M.C., now on duty at Beaufort, S.C., and ordered to the Naval Academy, on a brief leave brought Mrs. Russell and child to Annapolis, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Clayton, live. Captain Russell will shortly assume his duties here. Mrs. Duncan C. Walton, mother of P.A. Surg. Duncan C. Walton, U.S.N., is quite sick at her home in Annapolis.

Mrs. E. W. Eberle on Tuesday evening entertained her friends with a musicale at the Superintendent's quarters. Adolf Torovsky, an accomplished musician, son of the leader of the Naval Academy Band, gave a recital of a number of musical gems.

Lieut. John Millikin, 5th U.S. Cav., a graduate of West Point, who was recently ordered to St. John's College in charge of the military department, has arrived here and assumed his duties.

The national highway from Washington to Annapolis is about to be realized. This will give by the shortest route, about thirty miles, a macadamized road from the national capital to the state capital. It will be a diagonal line cutting close to the head of beautiful South River, an estuary of Chesapeake Bay. The Maryland Legislature, session of 1916, appropriated \$125,000 for this boulevard, provided the national government would give the same. The special bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Mudd, of the Fifth District of Maryland, in which the highway is located, to appropriate a like sum was defeated, but in the general road act Maryland's allotment was this year \$44,000, and next year it will be \$38,000. The Maryland state authorities are going to combine the two national largesses with the state's \$125,000 and build the road. Surveys will begin immediately. Part of the road had already been built under the state's system of good roads. The highway will follow the lines of "the Old Stage road," a route in use before the days of railroads.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy has received two of eight fifty-foot motor boats for use at the Naval Academy. The cutters will be used to convey midshipmen to the rifle ranges and other places, and will give them practical instruction in their management. They are of the same type now in use in the squadrons and on the ships of the Navy. A movement will soon be inaugurated, supported by residents of the Naval Academy, to have an ordinance passed by the city of Annapolis to require motor boats to have mufflers. All the boats in use at the Naval Academy are provided with mufflers. The harbor of Annapolis surrounds the Academy, and these "puff boats" run all hours of the night around the Academy and city, to the great annoyance of the public.

The Naval Experiment Station here began on Thursday last tests as to the efficiency of forced boiler drafts under pressure of steam and of electrical power. The test will include those of power, speed and of noise. The trial will last at intervals for about a week.

The atmosphere of Annapolis is already surcharged with football. The coaches of the Navy team are arriving, practice began on Wednesday, and the newspaper men are getting ready for prompt reports both of practice and of games. Lieut. J. H. Ingram, U.S.N., will have around him a large and strong staff of assistants. Mr. Gilman, of Harvard, his chief coach, will devote his main attention to the tackles; Lieut. C. C. Soule, U.S.N., one of the finest of Navy ends in former days, will look after the candidates for the flanks; Ensign John H. Brown, U.S.N., known at the Academy as "Babe" Brown, the All American guard in 1914, will develop the candidates for guards; Lieut. C. E. Smith, U.S.N., now secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, will give special consideration to the quarterback, and Ensign Homer L. Ingram, U.S.N., will coach the candidates for the center. Head Coach Ingram, Surg. J. B. Pollard, U.S.N., and Lieutenant Richardson, U.S.N., whom the midshipmen of old knew as "Bull" Richardson, will work into shape the aspirants for the back field. Mr. H. M. Wheaton, formerly of Yale and field coach, here several years ago, will also, at different periods, assist Lieutenant Ingram.

Mr. Wallin, of the physical training department, Naval Academy, will be the official trainer of the squad.

Among the most promising men from last year's squad who still remain at the Academy are C. O. Ward, H. C. Blodgett, W. P. O. Clark, H. S. Sease, T. W. Tolman, J. J. Bartholdi, F. J. Hanafey, T. G. Fisher, H. Jackson, E. J. Moran, R. B. Dashiell, A. Gilman, E. H. von Heimberg, Harry Goodstein, E. A. Westphal, J. J. Orr, W. P. Martin, E. F. Mills and A. E. Standt. It goes without saying that all roads of coaching and training will lead to the supreme contest with the Army on Nov. 25, to win which the Navy would be willing to lose all other games on the schedule this season, and a deal more besides.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1916.

The post continues to be quiet; considerable interest is shown in football practice, which takes place on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The latest addition to the coaching staff is Lieut. Vernon E. Prichard, who arrived a few days ago from Eagle Pass, Texas.

Col. and Mrs. Kreger had dinner Thursday for Colonel Biddle, Col. and Mrs. Henry, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake and Major and Mrs. Carter. On Friday Col. and Mrs. Timberlake gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Mesdames Gordon, Robinson and Henry, Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Mrs. Graham gave a pretty bridge party on Friday; her guests were Mesdames Gordon, Wilcox, Robinson, Shaw, Henry, Reilly, Thomlinson, Drysdale, Purdon, Nichols, Holmer, Eckels. Those winning prizes were Mesdames Reilly, Nichols and Eckels.

Mrs. Lee entertained at bridge for her sister and guest, Miss Parran, of Baltimore, on the same afternoon; the ladies playing were Mesdames North, Sohlberg, Dunn, Torrey, Marshburn and Betcher; prizes were won by Mrs. Dunn and Mrs. Marshburn. Major Estes, who has been on sick report for most of the summer, has gone to Washington, to the Walter Reed Hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. Eckels had bridge on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Laflamme, Mrs. Florey, Captains Card and Haverkamp.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lee's guests at dinner on Sunday were Miss Parran, Lieutenants McMahon and Hoge, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis's guests at dinner on Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Goethals, Capt. and Mrs. Stilwell, Guy Holt, son of Col. and Mrs. Holt, recently returned from a boy's camp in Maine, where he has been spending the summer; in a fortnight he will start for boarding school at Newton Centre, Mass. During a walk in the woods the other day Colonel Gordon killed a large rattlesnake with thirteen rattles. Colonel Robinson is having it mounted for the museum, where it will soon be placed on exhibition.

Miss Fieberger is spending a day or two in Albany this week. Ohio. Visitors at the post on Tuesday of last week were Comdr. Gustav Kisberg and Comdr. G. D. Jurner, R.S.N., Sweden; they were shown over the post by Lieutenant Holmer. Others who visited the post were Col. S. E. Blunt, retired, Springfield, Mass.; Col. James C. Sanford, C.E., and Lieutenant Fiechet. Added to the already long list of motorists of the post are Colonel Markham, Captain Marks, Lieutenants Garlington, Dick, Brown and Betcher, all of whom are driving cars this autumn.

The second class of cadets broke camp on Saturday, and on Sunday for the first time since graduation parade the long line of the whole corps stretched across the plain for parade, the eight companies taking up every inch of available space on the big green. On weekdays but four companies are present at parade, the other four being instructed in tactical problems at this hour, and according to this arrangement each cadet takes part in parade every other day. Very interesting moving pictures were shown at Cullum Hall on Saturday evening to a good-sized audience.

The funeral of the late Miss Cornelia A. Ritch was held on Thursday afternoon at the Old Chapel, Chaplain Silver conducting the services. The pall-bearers were Gen. J. G. D. Knight, retired; Col. S. E. Tillman, retired; Colonels Fieberger, Gordon, Eckels, Wilcox, Teichapatt and Mr. Asensio. Among those who came to West Point to attend the funeral were Gen. and Mrs. Knight, of Summit, N.J.; Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, Miss Gladys Edgerton, Colonel Tillman. They were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon and while at the post.

Capt. E. F. Graham, who has been stationed here for a year and a half as instructor in Cavalry tactics, has been relieved duty at West Point and will soon proceed to Fort Ethan Allen.

Mrs. Holmer had two tables of bridge on Monday for Miss Parran, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lee; other ladies present were Mesdames Lee, Sohlberg, Marshburn, J. W. Jones, Dunn, Torrey and Betcher. After the game Mrs. Prichard and Mrs. Silney joined the players at tea.

The Army football team had its first real scrimmage on Saturday, when the coaches sent the men through two twenty-minute halves on the plains. Vidal, who comes from the University of South Dakota, carried the ball over for the first score of the season. Later he made another touchdown and also kicked a field goal. Oliphant converted both touchdowns into goals. The first eleven lined up a strong team, with McEwan at center; Holmes and Meacham, guards; Butler and Knight, tackles; Redfield and Cole, ends; Gerhardt, quarterback; Oliphant, right halfback; Vidal, left halfback, and Ford, fullback. Peck, one of the new men of promise, has already been lost through classroom difficulties. Prichard and Merrill are here to assist in the coaching until the end of the season.

Capt. Ernest Graves, C.E., arrived here Tuesday and will take up his work as coach of the Army's football line. His arrival completed a staff of coaches believed to be the best ever assembled here, headed by Lieut. Charles D. Daly.

Cadet Cole, captain of the basketball team, is showing much promise as one of the end candidates on the Army eleven. He

is fast and is especially good in handling the forward pass. In the back field competition is spirited, but records of the contenders for places make it seem likely that the men who will carry the ball for the Army will be Oliphant, who played such a sensational game last season; Vidal, the new Westerner, and Ford, a veteran. On Tuesday military drill interfered with football and the time was limited. There was no scoring, the coaches drilling the men principally on defensive tactics.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1916.

Lieutenants Williams and Draves, of this year's West Point class, reported for duty this week, and went at once to Sandy Hook for small-arms target practice, returning with the troops on Saturday. Major R. F. McMillan received his commission a few days ago, and Captain Robinson has been made adjutant in his place. Major Sarraff is under orders to Panama for duty at Cristobal in November.

Mrs. Biddle and three daughters joined Captain Biddle here this week, to be with him while he has a short leave before joining the 6th Cavalry in New Mexico. Captain Biddle has just completed four years of detached service in New York city. Mrs. Anthony Barrett, of New York, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Loughry. Mrs. Valk has returned from Annapolis, to be with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown.

In honor of Lieutenant Payne's return from Texas, Mrs. R. G. Payne entertained with a chafing-dish party Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Lieut. and Mrs. Halla and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Payne, and Mrs. Graham were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Halla on Friday. On Saturday Mrs. Graham returned to her home in Washington, after having spent the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Payne.

Mrs. Harrison Hall gave a bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Sarraff, Robinson, Cooper, McDonald, Wildrick, Gilmor, Loughry, Campbell, Blood, Lane and Halla and the prize-winners, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Brownlee, Miss Hodges and Miss O'Connor. Mrs. Gilmor had bridge Saturday for Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Halla and Miss Hodges.

To celebrate her fifth birthday anniversary on Friday, Sally Robinson had luncheon for her sister, Nancy, and for Virginia and Beatrice Campbell. Mrs. Lawrence, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Sutherland, of Salt Lake City and Washington, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell. Mr. William Campbell, Lieutenant Campbell's brother, spent the week-end with them.

Lieut. Albert Gilmor has returned to the post after spending four months at the policemen's training camp at Fort Wadsworth. The Police Corps members have been most enthusiastic over their training, and Lieutenant Gilmor's work has been very successful. Lieutenant Wildrick has gone to Camp Whitman to aid in the mustering out of the National Guardsmen returning from the border. Dr. Hunter came up from Governors Island on Sunday to be the supper guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1916.

Major and Mrs. de Loffre left Saturday by automobile for Boston, where Major de Loffre goes to consult a specialist. They will motor through Greta Woods and the White Mountains, making the trip in easy stages, and expect to be gone about three weeks. Mrs. B. B. Butler had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. de Loffre and Major Harrison Hall.

Mrs. Karcher, who has been with her cousin, Mrs. Conley, all summer, left Saturday for New York. On Friday Mrs. Dorey gave a luncheon for Mrs. Karcher, when Mesdames Baer, Bubb, Smith, Van Horn, Lawton, Collins, Conley and Miss Bell were invited to meet her.

Ex-Governor Glynn's wife was given a luncheon on Sunday by Judge and Mrs. H. T. Kellogg at their residence at Valcour, at which Mrs. Leonard Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Dorey, Louise Wood and Mrs. and Miss Weed were present. Mrs. Regan, accompanied by her son and her mother, Mrs. Yznaga, of Washington, left the post on Saturday for New York.

Major Stewart left on Monday for Washington, D.C. Mrs. Stewart and Peter will remain here until about Oct. 1, when they will join Major Stewart. Mrs. Weed entertained at supper for Mrs. Glynn on Thursday in her usual gracious manner. Invited to meet her were Mesdames Conley, Butler, Karcher, Kellogg, Smith, Palmer, Lawton, Miss Palmer and some of the business men from the camp. Mrs. Butler gave a tea on Tuesday for Mrs. Huxsey, from Plainfield, N.J., Mrs. and Miss Weed, Miss Bell, Mesdames Smith, Baer, Lawton, Bowen, Dorey, Karcher and Conley. Mrs. Conley poured tea.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld and Tom left on Friday for Washington, D.C. Major P. W. Huntington, of the Medical Corps, is being congratulated on getting a detail to the Army Medical School at Washington as professor of Roentgenology.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 18, 1916.

Mrs. Purington, mother of Capt. George Purington, left Tuesday for the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to join her granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Patterson. Mr. James Rivers left last week for Washington, D.C., where he will enter the Columbian Preparatory School, Schadmann's, instead of Sewanee, as stated last week.

Miss Amy Harvey, sister of Capt. Charles G. Harvey, who has been visiting Mrs. Harvey, left Thursday. Major Wallace De Witt is spending the week-end in the post from Plattsburg.

The recruits for the 1st Infantry, Vt. N.G., which have been here since returning from their recent start for Texas, are again under orders to go to Texas to join the regiment. A personal message came to-day from Texas to one of the National Guard officers, which stated that the 1st Infantry Regiment, Vt. N.G., would return to camp here this week. If this is true, it is hardly probable that the recruit detachment will leave as ordered.

Mrs. King, mother of Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, who has been spending the summer in the post, left last week for her home in Boston, Mass. Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, who has been on duty at West Point, has been ordered to join the regiment here.

The annual field day of the employees of the American Woolen Mills of Winooski, was held on the polo field at the post Saturday afternoon. The parade, in which there were a number of decorated floats, reached the post about two p.m. After the main field events were concluded there was a baseball game between the married men and the bachelors, in which the bachelors went down to defeat.

A detachment of 1st Infantry, Vt. N.G., is expected to arrive here this week from Texas to be mustered out, in order that the men may continue their college studies. Lieut. Colvin De Witt, who has been spending the summer as guest of his brother, Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., left last week for Texas to join his regiment, the 3d Cavalry.

Troop A, 1st Cav., N.H.N.G., has been ordered here for duty and is expected to arrive by rail this week from the mobilization camp at Concord, N.H. Dr. William A. Powell, who is in the post on leave, has been placed on duty here in connection with the mustering out of the Vermont state organizations.

Lieut. Philip Gordon was a visitor in the post last week from Plattsburg. Major Joseph Herron returned to Plattsburg last Tuesday, but came back later in the week, and is now here on leave. Lieut. Ursula M. Diller, U.S. Inf., arrived

last week for duty in connection with the mustering out of the Vermont state troops.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 18, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Long gave a dinner Monday in honor of Miss Shepard and for Mrs. Nugent and the Holland-Shepard bridal party. Mr. and Mrs. Derby and Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll, of Concord, N.H., relatives of Lieutenant Holland, came for the Holland-Shepard wedding. A number of the officers from the school and post spent the week on the fleet observing target practice; Major J. A. Shipton, of Washington, D.C., came down Monday to witness the firing.

Mrs. L. B. Bender was hostess at a bridge party Wednesday, when Mesdames Tignor and Simmons won prizes; other guests were Mesdames Brackett, Gibson, Chase, Menely, Willett and Miss Kane. Mrs. G. H. Gorham returned to Washington this week, after spending the summer with her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Gorham.

Mrs. C. L. Fenton gave a card party Thursday for Mesdames Berry, Nugent, Long, Seaman, Garrett, Lohr, Gibson, Grace, Reybold, Knight, Horowitz and Haines. Prizes were won by Mesdames Berry, Lohr and Knight. Mrs. O'Rear entertained at cards Thursday for Mesdames Lincoln, Gibson, Tignor, Bender, Cannon, Haines, Gildart, Berry, Lohr, Whaley, Simmons and Miss Stone. The successful prize-winners were Mesdames Lincoln, Berry and Haines.

Capt. O. L. Longino left Saturday for Atlanta, after a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Crain. Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig entertained at dinner Friday for Mrs. Nugent, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight and Captain Berg. Mr. Karl Simonson, of Pittsburgh, spent the week-end with his cousin, Mrs. J. B. Taylor, who gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Mrs. R. E. Haines, Mr. Simonson and Mr. O. L. Haines.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Booth entertained at dinner prior to the hop Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Menely, Lieutenants Doney and Beverly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aurand dined with Lieutenant Melberg on Saturday at the Chamberlin. Lieut. and Mrs. Warner's dinner guests Sunday were Mrs. C. N. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Oglesby. Mrs. F. M. Green, accompanied by her stepmother, Mrs. Daniel Swann, returned Saturday from Washington, where she has been ill in a hospital.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1916.

Mesdames Steger and Glasgow entertained with a beach party Wednesday evening at South Beach in honor of the Misses Starr and Steger. Those attending were Col. and Mrs. Walke, Mesdames Monroe, Jones, Lieuts. and Mesdames Payne, Summers, Lieutenants Teter, Ljungstedt and Douglas. Capt. Alden Trotter has been detailed as coast defense Artillery engineer, vice Captain Stopford. Capt. and Mrs. Trotter and children have arrived and taken up quarters with Mrs. Edmunds until quarters are vacated on the post.

Capt. J. W. C. Abbott was a visitor on the post Friday. Captains Abbott, Mould and Lieutenant Tilton have been undergoing examinations for promotion this week. Mrs. Carmichael returned Saturday after a two weeks' visit in North Carolina with friends and relatives. Capt. G. I. Jones returned home Friday on two months' sick leave. Mrs. Tidball's guests for luncheon Thursday were Lieutenants Wogan and Jones.

The bachelors entertained with a dinner at the mess Saturday and with dancing at the Mansion House for Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Crissy, Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Summers, Mesdames Monroe, Steger, Misses Starr, Steger and Leigh, Capt. A. I. Miller, P.R.I., Lieutenants Ljungstedt, Teter, Wogan and Jones, and Mr. Jones, the Lieutenant's brother from Maine, who is visiting him.

The 1st and 5th, Fort H. G. Wright companies, under Capt. M. S. Crissy, Lieutenants Wogan and Jones, arrived Thursday from Laredo, Texas, where they have been on duty for two months with the 4th Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Haines was examined before a board here last week for his promotion to a colonelcy.

Mrs. Melville Shaw served tea Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Major and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael, Capt. and Mesdames Alden Trotter, G. I. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. I. B. Summers, Capt. George Freeman, Lieutenants Payne, Wogan, Teter and Ljungstedt, Mesdames Starr, Willard, Edmunds and Leigh, Misses Starr, Carmichael, Leigh and Howell.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Alden Trotter, Capt. and Mrs. G. Wertenbaker, Lieutenant Ljungstedt and Miss Starr. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford gave a bridge-supper on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Stephen Mould, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Misses Chidsey and Miss O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Steinthal, Mrs. William Tidball and Dr. Middlestedt.

Capt. and Mrs. Stopford and Mrs. Tidball were guests at a dinner party at the Mansion House Saturday evening. Mrs. Glasgow and Mrs. Steger gave a delightful beach supper in honor of Misses Starr and Steger on Thursday. Lieutenant Douglas cooked the supper, which was enjoyed by a large number of post people. Mrs. R. L. Carmichael has returned from her visit to the South.

Captains Wertenbaker, Stopford and Barkley have gone to New York to attend a dinner given by the Fort Terry-Plattsburg men in honor of Col. Andrew Hero at the Knickerbocker Club tonight.

Mrs. E. V. Sharpe, mother of Mrs. Willoughby Walke, has gone to Greenbrier Sulphur Springs, Va., for a visit. Lieutenants Payne and Stark left Monday for Camp Whitman for duty with the New York militia.

Capt. G. I. Jones has returned from the Walter Reed Hospital for two months' sick leave at home. Capt. S. Mould and J. W. C. Abbott completed their examinations for their majorities last week. Captain Mould is on leave in New York visiting his sick mother. Miss Leahy has returned to Detroit. Capt. and Mrs. Alden Trotter and children are at the Edmunds cottage.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 16, 1916.

Miss Armstrong, of San Francisco, en route East, was weekend guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick M. Jones. Captain Jones left Wednesday for Davenport, Iowa, on temporary duty pending arrival of the recruiting officer detailed there.

Colonel Kenly, Captain Caldwell and Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Baker were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O'Neil, of St. Louis, on Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil later motoring their guests to Sunset Inn for the dance. On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Collins had a mint julep party for Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Mrs. Ware, Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall, Captain Pipes, Lieutenant Gunkel and Dr. Chaudron.

Mrs. M. J. White, of the Marine Hospital, St. Louis, entertained at bridge Wednesday, and Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Tyndall had high scores. Other players were Mesdames Dillingham, Stodter, Watson, Ware, Craig, Sampson, Collins and McCammon. Dr. White, Captains Stodter and Watson, Lieutenants Collins and Tyndall joined for luncheon.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Harris are being congratulated upon the arrival of a son, George Warren, Jr. On Wednesday evening a large party of officers and ladies motored down to the dance and fish fry given by the 18th Company at Reiss Grove. The personnel of the party included Colonel Kenly,

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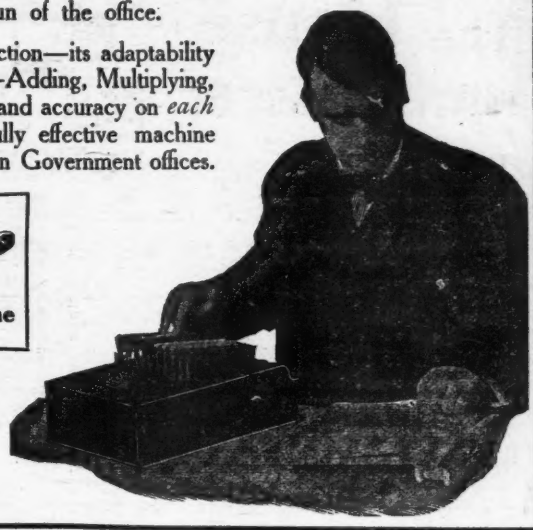
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Miss Baker, of Springfield, Ill., was the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Baker, and Mrs. Baker for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and Miss Clarke, of St. Louis, motored out to the post Friday and were joined by Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Dr. Campbell, Captain Pipes and Lieutenant Rucker for a picnic supper on the river.

Lieut. and Mrs. Collins had a table at the Liederkranz Club dinner-dance Saturday for Mrs. Ware, Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson and Dr. Chaudron. On Saturday afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. Jude, of St. Louis, and Captain Pipes motored out into the country for a picnic supper, later going to Sunset Inn for dancing.

Mrs. Watson entertained at cards Saturday night in celebration of Captain Watson's birthday anniversary. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon and Dr. and Mrs. White. Lieut. and Mrs. Collins narrowly escaped a serious accident Sunday night when their car was run into and overturned by a speeding automobile with blinding lights. None of the occupants of the Collins car was injured, though all were severely shaken up.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 17, 1916.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Francis Beatty, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Edgerton, have left for Washington, D.C. Later Admiral and Mrs. Beatty will go to California. Ensign Stewart S. Bryant, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bryant arrived in St. Paul yesterday to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Bryant, Portland avenue. Ensign Bryant has been stationed in Constantinople, Turkey, on the U.S. cruiser Scorpion for two and a half years, and arrived in New York last week via Bergen, Norway. After visiting in St. Paul he will return to New York and pass examination for promotion. Mrs. Bryant (Velda Johnson) is the daughter of the late J. Augustus Johnson, formerly Consul General of United States for Syria.

Captain Rees, U.S.A., commandant at St. Thomas College, and Mrs. Rees have taken apartments at the Aberdeen, St. Paul.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 11, 1916.

Lieut. G. E. A. Reinburg, formerly of the 9th Cavalry and later of 7th Cavalry, stationed in Douglas, recently graduated from the Army Aviation School, San Diego, and is now doing aero scouting duty in Mexico. Capt. and Mrs. Weiser gave a pretty dinner Sept. 3 at the Gadsden for Major and Mrs. Omar Pinkston and Capt. and Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin. Mrs. J. M. Davis, wife of Captain Davis, entertained with a luncheon at the Gadsden Tuesday for Mesdames Pickering, Smith, Gibson, Shuman, Morrow, Whitfield, O'Loughlin, Paul, Ellis, Ingram and Gillem.

Miss Wilkey sustained a broken rib and Capt. John Barnes, 18th Inf., was severely bruised in an automobile accident near Forest Station early Monday evening, Sept. 4. They were on their way back to Douglas from Bisbee when Captain Barnes turned aside to let another machine pass, and as their car came to the edge of the road the embankment gave way, turning the machine over. They were picked up by the passing car and brought home. Lieutenant Burchold has arrived from Fort Scott, Kas., to join the 6th Brigade. Mrs. Roy C. Kirtland and child have arrived in Douglas to join Captain Kirtland and they have taken a house on Fifth street.

Major and Mrs. Morrow were hosts at an informal dinner party Wednesday at the Gadsden Hotel complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Morris. Major and Mrs. Morrow were also hosts to a small dinner Friday complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, who leave Monday morning for Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Gillem entertained on Wednesday with a luncheon for Mesdames W. M. Morrow, W. R. Gibson, J. M. Davis, A. T. Smith and J. B. Shuman. Mrs. Robert Whitfield entertained at luncheon for Mesdames Morrow, Gibson, Davis, A. T. Smith, Shuman, Blackford and Ingram. Major and Mrs. Omar Pinkston were hosts at a dinner given at the Douglas Country Club for Capt. and Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin and Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Ingram. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson celebrated their twelfth wedding anniversary on Sept. 7 with a Dutch supper for Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway, Capt. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Major John Robertson, Lieutenants McCabe, Row, Roberts, Wilson, Henley and Captain Wells.

Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Cummins entertained on Sept. 9 with a Dutch supper at their home on Twelfth street. Tables were placed on the lawn and at each turn of the spacious porch more tables were hidden away in vine-covered coyer corners. The guests were Capt. and Mesdames Steever, Wieser, O'Loughlin, Waugh, Albright, Kobes, Doster, Lieut. and Mrs. Sibert, Lieut. and Mrs. Herrick, Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle, Captains Pike, Jordan, Blackford, Hoffman, Duke, Leonori, Alfante, Lieutenant O'Donnell and Major Stoker.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bolsan, 35th Inf., gave a dinner Sept. 5 to Lieut. and Mrs. Herrick, Lieutenants Lanza and Strellinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon had dinner Sept. 4 for Lieut. and Mrs. Herrick and Lieutenant Strellinger. Capt. and Mrs. Gibson entertained Saturday at the Gadsden with a dinner for Colonel Greble, Major and Mrs. Morris, Major and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, Capt. and Mrs. McCadams, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. Gillem and Mrs. Neel.

The Tuesday Bridge Club met at the Country Club with

Mrs. Packard. Prizes were won by Mesdames Whitfield, Gibson and Graves. On Thursday the officers of the 5th New Jersey gave a stag dinner at the Gadsden complimentary to Captains Robertson and Gibson, who are on duty with that regiment as inspector-instructors. Capt. and Mrs. O'Loughlin are leaving Douglas on a month's leave, which will be spent with friends in El Paso and Kansas City, Mo. At the expiration of the leave they will be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where Captain O'Loughlin is to enter this year's School of the Line.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Sept. 2, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Noble J. Wiley gave a buffet supper at their temporary quarters on Quarry Heights last Saturday, after which all present attended the dance at the Tivoli. Enjoying this pleasant affair were Capt. and Mesdames Partello, Bugbee, Moss, Wills and Caffery, Mrs. Trapp, Colonel Hagadorn, Misses Blount, Pratt, Claggett and Muir, Major McGrew, Captain Farmer, Mrs. Skillman, Mr. Snyder and Lieutenants Lewis, Murray, Hyatt, Byrne and Ender. Lieut. and Mrs. Milburn spent last week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Boyers on Quarry Heights. Col. and Mrs. Muir and Lieutenant Lewis dined with Captain Edgerly and his sister at the officers' mess on Sunday.

Mrs. Durfee, guest of Mrs. Herman Glade for several months, with her son, Mr. Nathaniel Durfee, sailed Monday for New York on the Pastores. Mrs. Glade and Mrs. Huntington accompanied them to Colon and were their guests at the Washington for over Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Brady and Lieut. and Mrs. Lanphier were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. W. Larned entertained at a tea at the club on Thursday, when among her seventy invited guests, there were all the ladies of the garrison, the following from Quarry Heights: Mesdames Edwards, Harding, Fred Smith, Morrow, McKie, Wiley, Boyers and Trapp, and Misses Bessie Edwards and Katherine Harding; from Camp Gaillard, Mesdames Mallory, Chrisman, Woodbury, Noble, Clendenen, Faine, Byrne and Wagner, and Misses Cornelia and Elizabeth Johnson, and Katherine Chrisman, also Mesdames Settle, Claggett, Arrow-smith, Lewis, Wadsworth and Batson; Misses Cornelia Claggett and Pauline Settle from Camp Otis, and from Corozal were Mesdames Telford, Maybach, Watson and Newman. A number of the officers joined the ladies late in the afternoon. A beautiful program was rendered by the regimental orchestra.

Mrs. Charles S. Caffery gave a bridge and rum party yesterday in honor of her house guest, Miss Blount, and for Mesdames Huntington, Glade, J. K. Miller, S. M. Waterhouse, C. H. Muir, J. K. Partello, F. Bugbee, J. C. Brady, J. A. Moss, A. Rutherford, R. E. O'Brien, T. G. Lanphier, G. L. Brown, F. H. Forbes, V. D. Wills and F. Milburn and Misses Blount, Chrisman, Muir and Jones, Mesdames Byrne, Larned, Arnold, Huguet and Twyman and Miss Edgerly.

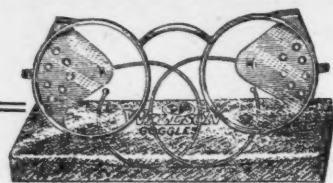
Empire, Canal Zone, Sept. 9, 1916.

A number of dinners were given by Army people at the Washington Hotel last Saturday, preceding the fortnightly dance. Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Muir entertained for Capt. and Mesdames Huguet, Wade, Brady, Bugbee and Rutherford, Colonel Hagadorn, Lieut. and Mrs. Lanphier, Capt. Ellery Farmer, Lieut. L. T. Byrne and Captain McBrayer. At another dinner the following Empire people were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, 10th Inf.: Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller and Capt. and Mesdames Partello and Wills. Lieut. Craigie Krayenbuhl was a host for twenty of the younger set, including Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, Misses Blount, Isabel Jones and Helen Muir, and Lieuts. Paul Murray and Charles Byrne, of Empire. Capt. and Mrs. Caffery and Mrs. Hunt were also weekend guests at the Washington.

Colonel Hagadorn and Major McGrew were among a large number who had a jolly outing on the island of Taboga last Sunday. Lieut. Cedric Lewis sailed Tuesday on the Kilpatrick to spend a six weeks' leave with his wife and baby in Ohio, after which he hopes to bring Mrs. Lewis and the wee girl back to the Zone with him.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien had dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Trapp, Capt. and Mrs. Caffery, Miss Blount, Major M. L. McGrew and Lieut. Charles Byrne. On Thursday Mrs. Bugbee had a large bridge and five hundred party, with guests from nearly all the Zone posts. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hall, Norman, Paine, Claggett, Wagner and Hopson, and Miss Scandrett. A charming luncheon and card party was given by Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse yesterday in honor of Mrs. Douglas Settle, who soon leaves for station in the States. Four tables played bridge and one table rum. Prizes were won by Mesdames Claggett, Wadsworth, Moss, Caffery and Bugbee.

The post was unusually gay last evening when the monthly garrison hop was preceded by a number of dinner and supper parties. Capt. and Mrs. Partello had a buffet supper for Col. Henry Larnard, Capt. and Mrs. Wiley, and Mrs. Trapp, of Quarry Heights; Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, of Corozal; Lieutenant O'Leighon, of the Navy; Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller, Major and Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mesdames A. H. Huguet, J. C. Brady, J. A. Moss, W. D. Wills and C. S. Caffery, and Lieuts. and Mesdames R. E. O'Brien and T. G. Lanphier. Major Milton L. McGrew was host for a dinner for eighteen at the officers' mess, and Dr. Castlen entertained at another pretty dinner there. Another jolly supper for the younger set was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Forbes, whose guests were Misses Isabel Jones, Dorothy Krayenbuhl, Marion Blount, Helen Muir and Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson, and Lieutenants Krayenbuhl, Murray, Larned, Arnold and



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Morrissey, Capt. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman, Miss Mildred Edgerly and Captain Edgerly dined with Col. and Mrs. Muir.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Sept. 21, 1916.

Capt. K. T. Smith, whose marriage is noted in another column, has left with his wife on leave to be spent in California before joining his regiment on the border. Captain Smith has been on duty here for a long tour, during which has taken place the development of the military prisons in the Service, their being placed on a War Department basis as distinct from the former post connection, and the establishment of the Disciplinary Companies. In all of this work Captain Smith has taken an active and sympathetic part and by his personal qualities of devoted interest and good judgment has brought the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Jay to a high degree of efficiency. A recent issue of the Castle, the weekly newspaper published in Castle Williams, assumed the nature of a farewell number to the retiring commandant, who will be missed at the Castle in the intelligent and thorough work he has carried on there as well as among his associates in the garrison. Captain Smith has been relieved by Capt. Henry G. Stahl, who comes to the work fresh from experience in the same line at the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Frederick W. Coleman is about leaving, after a short tour of duty as post quartermaster, for Washington, where he will be in the personnel division of the Quartermaster General's Office. Mrs. Coleman and the children have already left for Washington. Mrs. Coleman, sr., is visiting at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Harry L. Jordan is spending a few days at Belle Haven, Greenwich. Captain Jordan, who has been sick in the base hospital at Fort Bliss and has undergone an operation, is reported as convalescent and will be able soon to return to duty. Mrs. John P. Finley and Miss Finley are guests of Commo. E. C. Benedict, at Indian Harbor, Greenwich. Dr. McDonald, M.R.C., has relieved Dr. Hunter, M.R.C., who has returned to Fort Totten.

Mr. Walter Struthers, who met with a very serious accident on Sept. 8 in the fall of his aeroplane, and who has been in a critical condition in the post hospital for two weeks, is considered to be progressing favorably and to be almost out of danger. Mr. Charles Winan, his companion, who was seriously but less dangerously injured, is doing well at St. Luke's Hospital.

Major John E. Woodward, on leave from the border, visited friends in the garrison on Wednesday.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 20, 1916.

Miss Susie Smoke left on Monday morning for Columbia, Mo. Miss Smoke does not expect to return to Fort Russell. Mrs. Berry gave a "movie" party Tuesday evening in celebration of Major Berry's recent promotion. The Ferris orchestra, of Cheyenne, were hosts at a delightful dancing party given at the Plains Hotel on Wednesday night. Mesdames Berry, Wiegstein, Schillerstrom and Barzyński attended from the post. Officers from Camp Kendrick and Cheyenne residents swelled the dancing number to about seventy-five. Many supper parties ended a very pleasant evening.

An impromptu dance took place at Mrs. Berry's quarters on Friday evening. Julia Reno celebrated her seventh birthday anniversary on Saturday, entertaining all the children of the garrison and many little friends from Cheyenne. Mrs. R. J. Herman is a patient in the private hospital in Cheyenne. She underwent a slight surgical operation and is progressing nicely. She expects to be back in Fort Russell in about ten days.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Topham and two children left on

Friday for Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mrs. Topham and the children will remain in Fort Leavenworth for the winter. Captain Topham is now a member of the 28th Infantry, stationed at Fort Ringgold, Texas. Capt. S. A. Smoke entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Topham on Thursday with a most enjoyable bridge party, and Mrs. Edward Bailey entertained charmingly at tea for Mrs. Topham the early part of the week.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BENNETT.—Born at Southern Islands Hospital, Cebu, P.I., Aug. 12, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. Lloyd Baxter Bennett, Philippine Scouts, a daughter.

ELMORE.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. V. M. Elmore, U.S.A., on Sept. 17, 1916, at Grand Rapids, Mich., a daughter, Winona Hawthorne.

ELY.—Born at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 8, 1916, to the wife of Capt. E. J. Ely, 17th U.S. Cav., a son, Charles Taylor Ely, grandson of Col. Charles W. Taylor, U.S.A.

GODFREY.—Born Sept. 19, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., a daughter, Dorothy Hope.

HARRIS.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. George Warren Harris, U.S.A., a son, Sept. 14, 1916, at the St. Louis Maternity Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

HENNING.—Born to Ensign E. Richard Henning, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henning a son on Sept. 18, 1916.

HERRON.—Born a son, William Milligan, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles Douglas Herron at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26, 1916.

SHIELDS.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. William S. Shields, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Dallas, Texas, Sept. 5, 1916, a daughter, Sue.

MARRIED.

BAKER—RUSS.—In Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, 1916, Mr. Lawrence Adams Baker to Miss Marjorie Russ, daughter of the late Lieut. Charles P. Russ, U.S.A.

CALLAWAY—BROWN.—At New York city, Sept. 9, 1916, Lieut. William F. Callaway, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Jane Brown.

CONNOLLY—BAXTER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 16, 1916, Capt. Donald H. Connolly, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Grace H. Baxter, daughter of Col. John E. Baxter, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Baxter.

DAVIS—HOLDEN.—In East Brookfield, Mass., Sept. 16, 1916, Ensign Arthur K. Davis, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Holden.

DAY—KEARNY.—At New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19, 1916, Osborne Atwater Day and Miss Gertrude Smedburg Kearny, daughter of Mrs. George H. Kearny and the late Captain Kearny, U.S.N.

HOLLAND—SHEPARD.—At the Post Chapel, Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 12, 1916, Lieut. George Derby Holland to Miss Marjorie Elizabeth Shepard.

MAULSBY—TWICHELL.—At Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 3, 1916, Lieut. C. S. Maulsby to Miss Helen Twichell.

SMITH—LESLER.—At St. Thomas's Church, New York, on Monday, Sept. 18, Capt. K. T. Smith, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Olive Lesler, of Avon-by-the-Sea, N.J.

WINSLOW—PARKS.—At Portland, Me., Sept. 19, 1916, Ensign Winthrop Winslow and Miss Agnes A. Parks.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Died at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 20, 1916, Major Christopher Anderson, 18th Inf., Pa. N.Y.

BEACON.—Died at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, Sept. 7, 1916, Col. John H. Beacom, 6th U.S. Inf.

GANNON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, 1916, Mr. W. A. Gannon, father of Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon, U.S.N.

JUDSON.—Died at New York city Sept. 20, 1916, Dr. Adoniram B. Judson, a former surgeon in the Navy, who resigned in 1868.

KILBOURNE.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 12, 1916, Mrs. Henry S. Kilbourne, widow of Col. H. S. Kilbourne, U.S.A., mother of the wives of Col. Thomas Lewis Leeds, British army, Capt. Ira C. Wellborn, 9th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Hugh Johnson, 1st U.S. Cav., and of Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mr. Covington Ginn Kilbourne, of New York.

MCDONALD.—Died at Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1916, ex-Lieut. Isaiah H. McDonald, 9th U.S. Cav., and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1870.

MILLS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1916, of pneumonia after a short illness, Major Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of Militia Bureau, father of Lieut. Chester P. Mills, 9th U.S. Cav.

OSTERHAUS.—Died Sept. 15, 1916, at Wilmington, Del., Mary Willoughby, infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Karl Osterhaus, and granddaughter of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., retired, aged two weeks.

QUINTON.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1916, Brig. Gen. William Quinton, U.S.A., retired.

TREAT.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1916, of pneumonia, Priscilla Gould Treat, aged seventy-nine, wife of J. B. Treat, of Monroe, Wis., mother of Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., and H. W. Treat, of Seattle, Wash.; grandmother of Lieut. J. B. Treat, U.S.A. Burial at Lisbon Falls, Me.

WHITNEY.—Died in Malden, Mass., Sept. 19, 1916, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas S. Rich, Mrs. Mary E. Whitney, widow of Charles R. Whitney, of Rockland, Me. Mrs. Whitney was the grandmother of Capt. Charles H. Rich, 25th U.S. Inf., U.S.A., Capt. Albert T. Rich, U.S.A., Mrs. Thorne Strayer, wife of Capt. Thorne Strayer, 34th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Guy Kent, wife of Capt. Guy Kent, 9th Cav., U.S.A.

ZABRISKIE.—Died at Barrytown, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1916, ex-Capt. A. C. Zabriskie, 71st N.G.N.Y., and also a former member of the 7th N.G.N.Y.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The members of the 1st Aero Company of the New York National Guard have been ordered mustered out of the Federal service to effect a reorganization with skilled aviators. The 2d Aero Company, which also has been waiting for training many weeks, will disband and return to Buffalo, where most of its members live. This company had never been mustered into the Federal service. The official order to muster out the 1st Company was sent to Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who has been training the sirmen at the Minnie aviation field, on Long Island. The companies were organized by Capt. Raynal C. Bolling, of New York city, and Capt. John M. Satterfield, of Buffalo.

Members of Company B, 71st Inf., N.G.N.Y., Capt. S. Buckley, who are largely employees of the New York store of John Wanamaker, were agreeably surprised at Camp Whitman, N.Y., on Sept. 16 by the receipt of a home cooked meal. Each member of the company, 120 in all, received a separate express package from Mr. Wanamaker. Each package contained half a roast chicken, sweet potatoes, rice croquettes, fresh fruit, ginger cakes, apple pie and a bottle of ginger ale.

Members of the 47th N.Y., who have been waiting patiently for their pay and have now got tired of waiting, have signed a letter to The Adjutant General of the state requesting that he look into the matter of their not receiving pay checks, due for service in the state National Guard for the month of July, we could live," says the letter, "we find it exceedingly hard to come back from serving the colors and receive no money for a month. We also understand that, according to the Manual, we should be paid not later than the 10th of the month after dismissal from active service. As it is already six weeks



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since returning we deem it high time that we should receive money due us from the state for service as stated above. We think we have received enough raw deals without having to wait this length of time for this badly needed pay."

Adj. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash of Georgia has issued general orders reorganizing the military forces of this state, to conform the organization and discipline to the requirements of the United States. The military laws are revised, and provisions for the violation thereof are made.

Private Robert J. Prairie, of Battery A, 1st Batln., Field Art., Va. N.G., in camp at Richmond, Va., in the Federal service, was recently found guilty by a G.C.M. of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War, and was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for two months and to forfeit two-thirds of his pay per month for a like period.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers to Correspondents appear this week on pages 103 and 104.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 16, 1916.

The battalion of Ohio Engineers, under command of Major T. Fanning and composed of Companies A, B, C and D, arrived on Monday over the Rock Island division and joined the other Ohio units in Camp Pershing. The 3d Ohio Infantry came in at two a.m. on Tuesday and completed the quota of troops from that state. The 3d Infantry is commanded by Col. R. L. Hubler, of Dayton. It is rumored that upon the return of the Massachusetts soldiers to their homes in the near future the Ohio troops will move into their camp in the city. For the present they are camped at Camp Pershing, just below the post.

Col. Edward Vollrath, 8th Ohio Inf., had his right arm broken last Saturday when he was thrown from his automobile in an accident in the city, when another car ran into his. He was removed to his camp, then to the base hospital at the garrison.

The 2d Pennsylvania Infantry, now at Camp Stewart, was converted into the 2d Field Artillery of Pennsylvania this week. Col. John H. Sherburne, 1st Massachusetts Field Art., left this week for his home in Boston on a two weeks' leave. Voting for governors of South Carolina was held at the camp of the South Carolina troops opposite Camp Stewart on Tuesday. The ballots were received from their state. Company B, 31st Mich. Inf., has been made into a provisional truck company by orders of General Bell. They will be used on Monday to transport troops to the Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico, where they will go on a two weeks' scouting detail and "hike."

The residents of Austin, Texas, are making elaborate plans for the entertainment of the 15,000 soldiers who will pass through that city on their way to camp at Camp Mabry the latter part of the month. At a session of the county commissioners it was agreed to pave that stretch of road leading from this post to a point below the old Country Club. This piece of road has been all but impassable for years, though in constant use by the Army. Efforts to have the county join in and pave it heretofore have been unsuccessful. Major M. E. Saville, quartermaster construction engineer, was present at the meeting and submitted a report.

In a sermon last Sunday Chaplain William Atkinson, 31st Mich. Inf., criticized the holding up of the pay of the men of his regiment because of minor mistakes in the pay roll, which has caused considerable hardship on the men and been the means of much discontent. Failure also of the patriotic committee of Detroit to provide as promised for dependent families, thus adding greatly to the worries of the men, was also criticized by the Chaplain, who said that these mistakes and unfilled promises knocked out patriotism.

Col. John S. Winn, I.G., Southern Dept., arrived this week and has been inspecting the Massachusetts troops. Nothing that has been provided by the Red Cross and friends of the men on the border has added more to their comfort and been more useful than the housewives, or comfort bags, which contain needles, thread, buttons, scissors, tapes, tooth paste and brush and other toilet articles. Nearly two hundred men of the different organizations applied for a bag at the Red Cross depot in one day this week, but all on hand had been distributed.

The Rhode Island Cavalry is enjoying a series of short hikes preparatory to going into the field on patrol duty later. Some \$1,500 was raised in Rhode Island for the purchase of materials for comfort bags for the men of that state and a large consignment is looked for anxiously.

Much disappointment was caused by the order of the Secretary of War declaring that hereafter resignations for ordinary business reasons would not be accepted from National Guard officers while in the field.

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The Army service along the border that the Government has recently purchased sixty-three more to be added to the corps. A number of regular officers and militia officers on Tuesday evening attended the luncheon of the University Club at a local hotel. Among the speakers was Major H. C. Chase, 1st Battn., Mass. Sig. Corps, who expressed the opinion that college students and teachers should not be sent back to their homes for the purpose of study, but should stay and serve their country. George Clements, a popular newspaper representative of El Paso, gave an interesting talk on his experiences with the command of Gen. John J. Pershing in Mexico, and showed a number of pictures taken by himself. A quartette from the 8th Pennsylvania Infantry sang a number of songs.

A number of recruits for the South Carolina Infantry are expected next week. On Thursday afternoon fifty-five motor trucks left Camp Cotton, filled with troops of the 31st Michigan Infantry and their equipment for points along the border, where they will be distributed for a fifteen days' tour of guard duty. Capt. Hugh R. Johnson, J.A.G. of the Mexican punitive expedition, passed through El Paso this week, en route to San Francisco, where he was called by illness in the family. Pennsylvania brigades have been spending the week going through military maneuvers at their camps.

Sergt. J. A. Mood, Co. B, 2d South Carolina Inf., examined for appointment to West Point last week, passed successfully. The first and second battalions of the 31st Michigan Infantry staged a sham battle on the mesa beyond the garrison the middle of the week, under command of Major George C. Waldo and Major J. F. Roehl.

The Rhode Island Cavalry is enjoying a series of short morning hikes to various points on the mesa north and east of Camp Stewart. The march of the 12th Army Division, from San Antonio to Austin, Texas, this week will be supplied with 175 motor trucks and will form a column at least ten miles long. The problem of carrying all supplies both for men and animals will be the work assigned to the motor train and is under charge of Col. Harry L. Rogers, Chief Q.M., Southern Dept.

One day this week was devoted to the National Guardsmen at the Alhambra Theater in the city, when the house was filled with men from the various camps. Dr. E. K. Tullidge, Sanitary Corps, 8th Inf., was injured this week by his horse and is confined to his camp. Major Elmer Lindsey and family left this week for Philadelphia for station.

It is expected that Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, will visit the El Paso district on an inspection tour some time this month. The Massachusetts troops have received orders to proceed to the target range the first of the month, and this has rather dampened the expectation that troops from that state were soon to be ordered home. Chaplain William V. Long, 2d Ohio Inf., delivered the opening sermon at the closing session of the El Paso Presbytery on Tuesday in the city.

Lieut. C. J. Birchmore, 2d South Carolina Inf., is confined to the base hospital at the garrison by illness. Capt. Charles M. Eby, 17th Cav., has succeeded Lieut. Henry B. Lewis as provost marshal of the El Paso district. Lieut. Col. R. J. McBride, 1st Kentucky Inf., received news this week of the death of his father, Rev. Robert McBride, D.D., at Richmond, Va. Capt. William S. Sinclair, 23d Inf., has been granted a six weeks' leave.

Col. John A. Sherburne, commanding Massachusetts Artillery, was called to Boston last week to attend a special session of the legislature, to provide for the right to vote in the November elections if the Massachusetts militiamen are still on the border at that time. The 32d Michigan Infantry, under command of Col. L. C. Covell, which has been patrolling the Rio Grande for a month, returned to its camp at Camp Cotton this week. The 31st Infantry relieved the 32d.

An Army tournament, in which all the troops in the El Paso district will participate, is being planned for the latter part of the month, under the auspices of the Military Athletic League, on the mesa adjoining Camp Stewart. Officers of the Pennsylvania command are active in the planning. The Good-year Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio, has presented the Ohio National Guard, through Battery B, 1st Ohio, with a large balloon, which will be sent up on a trial trip on Sunday. Sergt. Ralph Upson, an aviation expert, is in charge of the huge affair. Sergeant Upson was the winning pilot in the James Gordon Bennett balloon cup race in Paris in 1913.

Col. Herbert J. Slocum, formerly 13th Cav., has been assigned as brigade commander of the Maine and New Hampshire militia stationed at Laredo, Texas. Major Samuel D. Pepper, Mich. N.G., has been appointed judge advocate of 11th Division. The officers of the 2d South Carolina Infantry entertained at their camp Thursday evening complimentary to the newspaper men of the city and those in the various militia organizations in the district. Col. Holmes B. Springs, assisted by W. F. Caldwell, of the Columbia Courier and News, and a committee of his officers were in charge. Gen. George Bell, Jr., was guest of honor, and upon his arrival at headquarters of South Carolina Brigade was heartily cheered, and a toast was drunk standing to the popular commander. The regimental band furnished orchestral and band music.

Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., gave an illustrated lecture on "An Evening in Japan" Friday night at the First Methodist church of El Paso, complimentary to Mrs. A. A. Jones and the members of her circle. Miss Anna Axton sang selections from "Madame Butterfly." The church was decorated with flowers and lanterns, and young girls dressed in Japanese costume served tea.

SOCIAL NOTES.

An enjoyable dance was given at the West Ysleta Country Club on Wednesday evening by Major and Mrs. Frederick Miller. Through the courtesy of Major Gen. Charles M. Clement and Col. William S. McKee, the regimental band of the 18th Pennsylvania Infantry went down from Camp Stewart to play.

The officers of the 18th Pennsylvania Infantry entertained the members of the First Methodist Church of the city with a concert, a picnic lunch and a dance at Camp Stewart. The party was met at the post by a number of Army wagons, in which they were driven to the camp two miles distant. An impromptu program was also enjoyed. Major and Mrs. Frederick Miller gave a dinner on Tuesday at Camp Stewart to a number of friends from the city.

Miss Julia Tate, sister of Capt. Robert Tate, gave a dinner at the garrison on Friday evening complimentary to Miss Anita Patton, who was the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Patton. Capt. and Mrs. William B. Graham were dinner hosts to several Army friends on Wednesday preceding the post hop.

The engagement of Miss Zula Robinson and Dr. Irving T. Cutter, Mass. N.G., was announced in El Paso this week. The marriage will take place before the return of the militiamen to their home state. Miss Robinson is a well known young musician and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Robinson, old residents of El Paso. The marriage will be a quiet one, followed by a reception for the intimate friends of the bride and groom. Major Cutter is a physician of Boston.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Aug. 15, 1916.

A most attractive dinner was given by Major Anderson on the Manila Hotel roof garden Saturday as a despedida for Mrs. Conrad, who sails for the States on this transport. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Majors and Mesdames Jones, Jenks, Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Warren Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Captain Mullay, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Stewart, Mr. Babbitt and Mr. Springer. Gen. and Mrs. Morrison entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Burr, Col. and Mrs. Alvord, Major and Mrs. Callan, Major and Mrs. Shepard and Capt. and Mrs. Conrad. On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. McClure had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman, Lieut. and Mrs. Surlis, Lieutenants Miller and Maddox. The party later attended the opera in Manila.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Colonel Walter H. Gordon, 31st Inf., arrived on the transport last week, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Gordon. They are now settled in quarters. Miss E. Dichman, sister of Captain Dichman, arrived this week for a month's visit. Capt. and Mrs. Conrad had dinner on Thurs-

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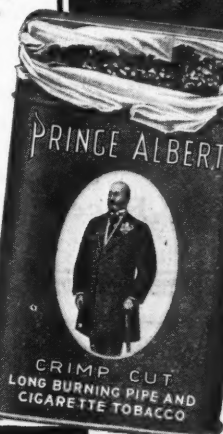
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day for Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Col. and Mrs. Hoff, Capt. and Mrs. Haskell, Major Uline and Colonel Blakely. Lieut. and Mrs. Baade have as house guest Mrs. George Dailey, of Fort Mills.

Miss Julia Hutton, daughter of Major and Mrs. Hutton, M.C., of Camp Stotsenburg, has been the guest of Miss Harriet Barton for several days. Mrs. Spiller, after visiting her mother, Mrs. Alvord, in Manila, has returned with her little daughter to her home on the post. Major and Mrs. Jones were hosts at Sunday supper at the McKinley Club this week as a despedida for Mrs. Conrad. Present were Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. Seigle, Miss Jones, Major Anderson, Captain Bankhead and Mr. Lowenstein.

Lieutenant Lackland arrived on the post for duty with the Machine Gun Company of the 31st Infantry. Among those who returned to the post this week from the Southern Island trip were Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler and Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen. The Study Club of Fort McKinley have decided to disband for the year on account of the unexpected departure of so many of its members for the States. Major and Mrs. Leitch gave a Sunday supper at the McKinley Club this week. The guests of honor were Gen. and Mrs. Liggett and Major and Mrs. Lindsay, of Legaspi.

Miss Margaret Traub, who has been visiting in Fort McKinley and Manila for a few months, returned this week to her home in Iloilo. Miss Ethel Harrison is the guest of her brother, Lieut. John H. Harrison, for several weeks, while her family are traveling in China and Japan. Major and Mrs. Elliott and family left this week for Corregidor, where Major Elliott has been assigned for duty with the 1st Battalion of Philippine Scouts. Capt. and Miss Abbott gave a jolly supper party at the club on Sunday in honor of their house guests, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, of Camp Stotsenburg. The other guests were the Misses Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Miss Margaret Castel, the Messrs. Nelson and Grant and Lieutenants Chamberlain, Dean, Pigott, McIntosh and Reinhart.

Capt. and Mrs. Lynch had Major and Mrs. Lindsay and Capt. and Mrs. Magruder as dinner guests on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Magruder gave a supper at the club on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. Col. and Mrs. Gordon. Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe entertained at supper for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison at the club. George McD. Weeks, Jr., son of Major and Mrs. Weeks, has arrived on the post to spend his vacation with his parents. Billy Barton, son of Capt. and Mrs. Barton, was a passenger on the transport Beaufort for the States, where he will attend school preparatory to taking the entrance examination to West Point next March.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry had dinner Friday in honor of Mrs. Conrad and Mrs. Koester, who are about to leave McKinley. Mrs. Taylor entertained at bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Magruder, Gill and Talbot. Major and Mrs. Sheppard gave a Sunday supper at the club this week for Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Justice and Mrs. Trent, Judge and Mrs. Ross, Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, Major and Mrs. Billingslea, Miss Stone, Major Manley, Mr. Harrison and Capt. and Mrs. Burt.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gill entertained at dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Como and Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson. Mrs. Magruder has as her guest her nephew, Little Peyton Magruder, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, of Camp Stotsenburg. Lieutenant McDowell is receiving congratulations upon receipt of news of the arrival of a small daughter, born in New York at the home of Mrs. McDowell's parents, where Mrs. McDowell has been visiting for several months.

Gen. and Mrs. Liggett entertained at dinner on Thursday in

honor of Mrs. Conrad. Lieut. and Mrs. Mauborgne gave a supper on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Dickman, Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Miss Fithian, Major Uline, Major Knowlton and Lieutenant Reinhart. Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann left this week for station at Batangas. Mrs. Barnes, of Camp Stotsenburg, was a visitor on the post for several days as guest of her sister, Mrs. Hensley.

Capt. and Mrs. De Funiak were visitors at Camp Stotsenburg this week and were entertained by Col. and Mrs. Koester. Miss Laura Jones spent several days on Corregidor this week as house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Phipps. Capt. and Mrs. Como entertained at dinner on Tuesday as a despedida for Major and Mrs. Dean, M.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baade on Tuesday gave an informal dinner party. Lieutenant O'Neill was host at supper at the McKinley Club on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Winters, Miss Mary Winters, Miss Grant and Lieutenant Pigott. Capt. and Mrs. Conrad were guests of honor at a dinner for twenty-two given on Friday by Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman, of Manila. On Thursday evening Lieutenants Yancy, Robinson, Winfree, Chipman and Burch were joint hosts at a dance given at the Polo Club in honor of Miss Laura Jones, who left to-day on the transport for her home in the States. Present: Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. Surlis, Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming, the Misses Abbott, Jones, Castel, Rose and Arabella Clark, Sarah and Katherine Shanks, Fithian and Francesca Von Piontkowski, Major Uline, Captains Bankhead, Oliver and Abbott, Lieutenants Stokely, Dean, Pigott, McIntosh, Jones, Paymonville, Reinhart and Schwenck and Mr. Bruce Grant.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara entertained at dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Struthers. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler had dinner on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison and Col. and Mrs. Alvord. Captain Bankhead entertained at supper at the club in honor of Mrs. Conrad. Mrs. Henry M. Ne'le, wife of Lieutenant Nelle, 15th Inf., arrived Sunday on the Warren from Tientsin to visit her sister, Mrs. Baade, for several months. She was accompanied by her two children. Lieutenant McDowell entertained at supper on Sunday at the McKinley Club. Miss Laura Jones was hostess at dinner on Saturday before the hop for Capt. and Mrs. Magruder, Miss Margaret Castel and Lieutenants Dean, Chipman and McIntosh. A farewell concert was given to Capt. and Mrs. Sheep at their quarters in the medical garrison on Thursday by the 15th Cavalry band. Capt. and Mrs. Sheep left on the transport to-day for the homeland. Captain Sheep has been attending surgeon at Fort McKinley.

Col. and Mrs. Alvord gave a supper party at the McKinley Club on Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Major and Mrs. Beebe, Capt. and Mrs. Winters, Miss Eleanor Gordon and Captain Bankhead.

Mrs. Conrad was guest of honor at a large dinner party given by Gen. and Mrs. Liggett on Thursday as a despedida. Capt. and Mrs. Black have left for their new station in Manila. Major Williams and Lieutenant Johnson entertained on Friday with a dance, inviting Gen. and Mrs. Liggett and all the officers and ladies.

Mrs. Sterrett was hostess at bridge on Thursday as a despedida for Mrs. Conrad. Playing were Mesdames Jones, Conrad, O'Mara, Hay, Scott, Ball, Struthers, Dichmann, Disque, Koester, Elting, Henry, Talbot, Cutrer, Barton, Taylor, Magruder and Preston Brown. Mrs. Bruce Magruder was hostess at tea on Friday to meet Mrs. and Miss Gordon and was assisted in receiving by all the ladies of the 31st Infantry stationed at McKinley. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler have as



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house guests Miss Oliphant, of Camp Stotsenburg, and Miss Morse, of Batangas. Colonel Smith was host on Friday night at a dance. Capt. and Miss Abbott have as house guests Dr. and Mrs. Moore, of Camp Stotsenburg.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Aug. 11, 1916.

An exceptionally delightful house party over the week-end was given by Major George T. Patterson for Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Surles, of Fort McKinley, Lieut. and Mrs. P. B. Fleming and Lieut. W. W. Vaughan, of the Medical Corps. Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Barnes, of Stotsenburg, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Phillips. The Misses Pithian, Leitch, Brandt and Casteel were also visitors at the "Rock" during the past week.

Mrs. David G. C. Garrison, wife of Lieutenant Garrison, 13th Inf., left for Zamboanga on Monday, to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Peter E. Traub for two or three weeks. Miss Traub accompanied Mrs. Garrison. An informal bi-weekly dance was given at the Nipa Club on Friday evening, and preceding it Major and Mrs. Jenks entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Wilson, who are leaving for the States on the Sheridan, and also for Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, who arrived on the last transport. Among other dinner guests were Major and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Turtle, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan and Lieut. and Mrs. Cordner.

A dinner was given on Friday by Lieut. and Mrs. Robert E. Vose for Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Kimball, Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Major and Mrs. Dutton and Capt. and Mrs. Mygatt. After dinner all attended the dance at the Nipa Club. Major and Mrs. J. M. Williams' dinner guests on Friday were the Misses Omira Bailey, Margaret Symmonds, Dorothy Jenks, Eleanor Williams, Captain Duncan, Lieutenants Jones and Pendleton and Dr. Kennard. On Saturday Mrs. William Peck gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. J. F. Barnes, of Stotsenburg, but, due to delay in the boat schedule, the honored guest was unable to arrive in time for the party. Mrs. Phillips and Madame Peck served tea; prizes were won by Mesdames Jenks, Cocheu, Tanner, Phipps, Avery and Brereton.

Saturday night was more than gay at Corregidor. A fancy dress ball at the Nipa Club given by Lieut. and Mrs. Cordner was a great success. The club was elaborately decorated with varied colored foliage and fruits and, with just a little flight of fancy, it was October and we were at a "Hallowe'en" party. A dinner dance at the Topsyde Club was given by Major Patterson for Lieut. and Mrs. Surles, Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Dr. W. W. Vaughan and Lieut. B. C. Dunn.

Gen. and Mrs. Bailey gave a pretty dinner at the Nipa Club on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Cordner, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan Lemly, Mrs. C. L. Gandy, of Manila, Miss Omira Bailey, Captain Duncan and Lieut. Henry W. Kennard. Capt. and Mrs. Rollo Anderson had dinner on Friday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, the Misses Casteel and Pithian, Ensign P. H. Weaver, Ensign H. L. Balsley, Dr. J. G. Ingold and Lieutenant Stanley.

A dinner was given by Col. and Mrs. Phillips on Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, of Stotsenburg, and for Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Major Ferguson and Lieut. J. H. Johnson. On Friday, Aug. 4, a luncheon was given by Gen. and Mrs. Bailey in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, of Olongapo. Miss Margaret Symmonds, daughter of Major and Mrs. C. J. Symmonds, 9th Cav., house guest of Major and Mrs. J. M. Williams for two weeks, returned to her home at Stotsenburg, on Monday.

Col. and Mrs. Phillips were the guests at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Whitcomb in Manila on Wednesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett. Lieut. and Mrs. Earle Canady have returned to Corregidor and are now occupying quarters No. 243 on the Mine Level.

Ensigns Weaver and Balsley, of Cavite, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Donovan. The Misses Grant,

of Manila, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ray L. Avery. Lieut. P. L. Morrissey, 13th Inf., who arrived on the last transport, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. White. Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, C.A.C., who also arrived on the last transport, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Avery. They will live on Topsyde, in quarters recently occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander J. Stuart.

Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Mygatt gave a dinner on Saturday in honor of Major and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Sherwood and Bartlett. Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, of Manila, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps. A luncheon was given by Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Col. and Mrs. Lynch, Madame Peck and Capt. and Mrs. Peck.

Major G. T. Patterson gave a luncheon on Sunday at the Nipa Club for Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Surles, Fleming, Kimberly, Dr. W. W. Vaughan and Lieut. B. C. Dunn. Miss Helen Price, daughter of Major and Mrs. Harrison Price, recently graduated from Tudor Hall, Indianapolis, arrived with her cousin, Miss Lydia Hardin, on the last transport. In their honor, Major and Mrs. Price gave an exceedingly pretty supper at the Nipa Club on Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Turtle and Lieut. and Mrs. Avery were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie on Sunday. A jolly Nipa supper was given by Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps for seventy guests.

There have been many despedidas in honor of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Wilson, C.A.C., who leave for the States on the Sheridan. During their last few days at the Rock, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Turtle. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Alley, of the Artillery garrison, entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Turtle and Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie. Mrs. Turtle was hostess at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Wilson on Aug. 9. Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan Lemly gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson on Wednesday and for Capt. and Mrs. Turtle and Capt. and Mrs. Phipps.

Col. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Mrs. Allen Kimberly, Capt. Alex M. Hall and Lieutenants Bowman and Loneragan. A pretty "farewell" dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Clark on Thursday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson. The table was decorated with pink cardenas and tiny "transports" were used as place-cards. Major and Mrs. J. M. Williams were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie on Aug. 10.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, July 17, 1916.

The following are items in the Guam News-Letter for July:

The citizens of Guam gave a ball in honor of Governor Roy C. Smith at Dorn Hall, Agaña, on June 24. The hall was tastefully decorated with greens and bunting, and music was furnished by the Naval Station band. The evening was pronounced a great success. Among those present were Governor Roy C. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cronan, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook, Surg. and Mrs. A. E. Peck, Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Manwaring, Capt. J. N. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey, Miss Jocelyn Dewey, Paymr. and Mrs. I. D. Coyle, Capt. E. P. Moses, Capt. J. S. Turrill, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Thing, Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. H. K. Pickett, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Lafrenz, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Depping, Lieut. D. F. Smith, Dr. H. R. McAllister, Chief Bsn. and Mrs. H. J. Duffy, Chief Pay Clerk and Mrs. E. R. Von Preissig, Chief Pay Clerk George A. Wilcox, Dr. and Mrs. R. Lhamon and Chief Bsn. W. Derington.

Capt. Julius S. Turrill, U.S.M.C., was appointed Judge of the Court of Equity on July 8, 1916.

Major and Mrs. Berkeley, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner on July 14 for Governor Smith, Captain Zuckerswerdt, of the interned German warship Cormoran, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cronan, U.S.N.

At a meeting at the Officers' Club on July 11 it was de-

cided to reorganize the Card Club, owing to the detachment of so many of the original members. Dr. Allan E. Peck was elected president of the Card Club and it was decided to meet at the Officers' Club on Mondays hereafter, the house committee of the club to act as permanent hosts. The members of the new club are Surg. and Mrs. A. E. Peck, Major and Mrs. R. C. Berkeley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook, Capt. J. S. Turrill, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Johnson, Mrs. W. Thing, Mrs. H. D. Johnson, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. D. W. Rose, Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marchant and Mr. G. W. Wilcox.

Among those to leave this month were Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey and Misses Jocelyn and Priscilla Dewey. The Deweys have been on duty here for the past year and have made many warm friends, who view their departure with much regret. The Captain has been ordered to the depot at Manila. Many affairs are being given in their honor and cards are out for several others.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth had dinner on July 13 for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. P. Cronan.

Paymr. and Mrs. I. D. Coyle gave a delightful moonlight dance on the tennis court on July 13 for their many friends. Mrs. Coyle, much to the regret of her many friends, leaves for the States on this transport.

Owing to the detachment of Captains Dewey and Moses several changes in the stations of officers attached to the Marine Barracks, Guam, were made on July 1. Lieut. W. Thing was appointed acting assistant quartermaster as the relief of Captain Dewey. Lieutenant Pickett was detailed as adjutant at the relief of Lieut. Thim, Lieutenant Duncan relieved Captain Moses in command of the 42d Company and the marine camp at Barnett, and Lieutenant Metcalf was transferred from the 41st to the 42d Company. The Metcalfs have moved to Agaña and taken a house on Calle Legaspi.

A daughter, Ruth, was born to Mrs. D. W. Rose, wife of Paymr. D. W. Rose, at Susana Hospital on June 24.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook were hosts at dinner before the hop on June 17 for Dr. and Mrs. Allen E. Peck, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth, Mrs. Lhamon and Captain Zuckerswerdt. Lieut. and Mrs. H. K. Pickett were hosts at dinner before the hop on June 17 for Lieut. and Mrs. Wilbur Thing and Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. Mitchell. Mrs. Berkeley gave a delightful luncheon on June 22 in honor of Mrs. Peck, wife of Surg. A. E. Peck, who has recently taken over the command of the Naval Hospital. Those invited to meet Mrs. Peck were Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Manwaring, Mrs. Lafrenz, Mrs. Lhamon, Mrs. Depping and Mrs. Mitchell.

On June 24 Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Johnson were hosts at a delightful tea in honor of Surg. and Mrs. Allen E. Peck, recent arrivals, and also to celebrate the host's birthday. Mrs. Johnson was assisted by Mrs. M. G. Cook, who served punch. One of the enjoyable features was when the birthday cake, with lighted candles, was presented to Dr. Johnson. Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell and Mr. and Mrs. Marchant were dinner guests at the nurses' quarters before the dance at Dorn Hall on June 24. An enjoyable picnic was given at Duncan's Beach on June 25 by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marchant for Capt. and Mrs. Dewey, Capt. J. S. Turrill, Mrs. R. J. Mitchell, Mr. F. Warren and Miss Jocelyn Dewey. Mrs. Marchant entertained at a morning bridge on June 26 for Mesdames C. S. Baker, H. D. Johnson, R. J. Mitchell and R. C. Berkeley, the latter winning the prize.

Miss Margaret Baker, sister of Lieutenant Baker, arrived on the Sherman for a month's stay with her brother and sister-in-law in Guam. Miss Baker expects to leave on the July transport for Manila, where she is to be married to Ensign C. G. Clark, of the Navy. Miss Baker is being extensively entertained in Guam and many regrets are expressed that she must leave us so soon.

Among the outgoing passengers via the Sherman were Capt. E. P. Moses, U.S.M.C., whose departure is much regretted.

In honor of Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey, who leave on the July transport, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marchant entertained at an informal dance at their residence on Calle Dr. Hesler on June 29. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour and a buffet supper served. Among those present were Governor Smith, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook, Major Berkeley and Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Johnson. The Governor entertained at dinner on July 5 for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. P. Cronan, Surg. and Mrs. A. E. Peck, Major and Mrs. R. C. Berkeley, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth and Captain Zuckerswerdt, Lieutenant Coulmann and Lieutenant Muller, of the Cormoran, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey entertained at dinner on July 6 in honor of Governor Smith. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Berkeley and Dr. and Mrs. Peck. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cronan were "at home" to their friends on the Supply on July 6.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Aug. 26, 1916.

In honor of Colonel Wright and Madame Wright, who leave on the September transport, Dr. and Mrs. Pick entertained at dinner on Friday, asking Major and Mrs. Sorley and Major and Mrs. Hedekin. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Barney gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Hedekin, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Lloyd and Wise and Lieut. and Mrs. Herr. Lieut. Charles Daly left on the Niagara for the States, to coach the football team at West Point. Mrs. Jordan was also a home-going passenger.

On Saturday evening preceding the hop, given in honor of the 32d Infantry, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Knight, Sneed, Manchester, Captain Bankhead, Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl and Lieutenant Riley. The same evening, Capt. and Mrs. Kumpke asked Capt. and Mrs. McCook, Dr. and Mrs. White, Lieutenants Smith and Simons, to meet Capt. and Mrs. Fredendall at a most enjoyable dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Pitts entertained for twenty-seven at dinner on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Harry Pfeil are delighted over the birth of a small daughter, Virginia, who arrived Aug. 22 at the department hospital. Capt. and Mrs. Dennis Currie gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Gentry and Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty.

Mrs. Allen Smith was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone in Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Del gave a dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, Lieutenant Gaugler and Mrs. Lantry; Colonel Guignard had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Major and Mrs. Lloyd, Miss McMahon, Miss Bates, Mrs. Howell Clinton and Colonels Hora and McMahon.

Mrs. Charles W. Hobbs, wife of General Hobbs, will arrive next week for a visit of several months with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Pfeil. Lieut. and Mrs. Glover had a picnic supper on the beach at Haleiwa for Major and Mrs. Eames, Mrs. and Miss Little and Lieutenant Baldinger on Monday. Sailing on the popular Matsonia on Wednesday were Mrs. and Miss Devo and Miss Case, who have been guests of Major and Mrs. Lyon; also Mrs. John Little and Miss Little, guests of Major and Mrs. Eames. The Little Club met with Mrs. Robert Cheney on Friday.

Col. and Mrs. Wright entertained at dinner on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Mesdames McRae and Croxton, Major and Mrs. Bloombergh, the Misses McRae and Miss Hodges. Col. and Mrs. Croxton had dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Pridden, Lowe, Sneed and Leonard. The 1st Infantry Reading Club met with Mrs. Leonard on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser had Mrs. Charles Daly and Captain Kilbourne as dinner guests on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Michael Lemley, from Honolulu, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas Greene. Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre invited Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers and Dr. and Mrs. Stokes for dinner on Wednesday, before the hop.

Mrs. Atkinson gave a tea on Monday for Mr. and Mrs. Hehner and Miss Hehner, of Philadelphia; Col. and Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Pridden and Lieut. and Mrs. Shedd. In honor of Col. and Mrs. William Forsyth, who leave on the September boat for the States, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Hedekin and Capt. and Mrs. Gentry.

Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre and Major Lloyd were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan at luncheon on Friday at Fort Kamehameha. Major and Mrs. Horace Bloombergh were dinner hosts on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Hedekin, Capt. and Mrs. Boniface and Capt. and Mrs. Wise. Lieut. William McCulloch gave a dinner party on Friday in honor of Miss Dorothy Forsyth. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, the Misses McMahon and Palmer, Lieutenants Enyart, Ulio, Schneider and Sadtler, Lieut. Charles M. Haverkamp has as his guests

Mr. and Mrs. Haverkamp, of Mississippi. Capt. and Mrs. Gienty were guests of Colonel Roberts for dinner in Honolulu on Friday. Among the acquisitions to Schofield society is Mrs. Wilbur Rogers, wife of Lieutenant Rogers. Possessed of a charming personality and a beautiful voice, she has already made a host of friends.

Fort Shafter, Sept. 4, 1916.

Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum entertained for the Tuesday Post Bridge Club at the 2d Infantry mess this week. Major W. R. Dashiell won the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Halloran entertained in honor of Lieut. A. K. Polhemus on Sunday. Mrs. L. A. Thurston entertained at a bridge luncheon on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell, Miss Ann Pearson, Mrs. Pearson and Madame Pearson. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Hunt entertained at bridge. The prize was won by Capt. J. E. Bell. The guests included Major and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell, Mrs. Witsell, Mrs. R. H. Pearson, Miss Ann Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Bell, Madame Pearson and Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Holliday.

Lieut. F. A. Sloan entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Judge and Mrs. W. B. Lymer, Mr. and Mrs. Mather, of New York, and Lieut. A. K. B. Lyman. The many friends of Master Jimmy Bell are glad to see him out again. The splint has been removed from his arm, and he is once more able to take part in the sports of the post. Master John Randolph, son of Capt. and Mrs. John Randolph, was the guest of his uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, at Schofield Barracks during the past week. Lieut. and Mrs. T. L. Crystal leave on the next transport for a month's stay in San Francisco. Lieutenant Crystal was recently operated on and the change was considered beneficial for him.

Mrs. J. S. Sullivan entertained a few friends on Wednesday at tea for Miss Rosenbaum, Mesdames Halloran, Manchester, Crystal and Miss Ann Pearson. Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Holliday had as their house guest during the week Miss Tubbs, of Illinois. Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Spencer, with small daughter, will return to Shafter on the September transport. Lieutenant Spencer has spent the past year at the Signal School.

On Friday Mrs. E. S. Hartshorn entertained at bridge, complimenting Mrs. R. H. Pearson and Miss Ann Pearson, of Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. A. H. Dalton and Mrs. Witsell held highest scores.

One of the largest bridge parties of the season was that given by Capt. and Mrs. Otho B. Rosenbaum, in honor of Mrs. Robert Pearson, Friday. Mrs. Jack Hayes and Capt. C. S. Lincoln won the prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, of Fort Ruger, entertained at dinner on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. K. Muhlenberg and Mrs. Reaves. Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans entertained at supper on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. J. H. McRea, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lenihan, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hart, Capt. and Mrs. Bell and Capt. and Mrs. Lowe. Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Hartshorn had dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln and Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum. Fort DeRussy was the scene of a very enjoyable party on Tuesday when Capt. and Mrs. David Stone invited about twenty of the younger set to a swimming party. Miss Vera Henshaw and Miss Bess Ball were motifs for the affair.

Many of the Service set in Honolulu and surrounding posts were present at the dance at the Oahu Country Club on Friday. An informal affair of the past week was the bridge tea, at which Mrs. James Gallogly entertained on Wednesday. Prizes for highest scores were given Mrs. Jack Hayes and Mrs. G. L. Gearhart. Capt. and Mrs. Holcombe were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Giffin, on Fort Kamehameha, last Thursday.

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy gave a dinner dance at the Country Club Tuesday. A Hawaiian orchestra furnished music. Present, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter, Capt. and Mesdames Reeder, Taylor, Crawford, Ohnstad, Captain Holcombe, Capt. and Mrs. Stayton. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, of Fort Kamehameha, entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, of Fort Ruger, who leave on the next transport for the mainland. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Soper, Mr. Buttolph and Miss Grant, of Honolulu. During the last few days before sailing of transport Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer will be guests of Col. and Mrs. Reeder. On Saturday Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. W. P. Kendall, Col. and Mrs. W. B. Banister, Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Houston, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Capt. G. B. Clark, U.S.N., and Col. John Guilfoyle. On Friday Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts gave a dinner in the Country Club complimenting Gen. and Mrs. K. Evans. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. James McRae, Major and Mrs. L. S. Sorley, Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum, Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty, Capt. and Mrs. G. T. Perkins and Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Holliday. Col. and Mrs. Roberts, much to the regret of their many friends, will leave in a few days for the mainland for station.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Aug. 25, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell entertained at supper for twenty on Friday, complimenting Miss Bates and Miss May Foster, of St. Louis. Later Col. and Mrs. Howell escorted their guests to the hop at the Administration building. Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Michael J. Lenihan and Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Halloran were guests of Major Lawrence Redington, of the National Guard, of Hawaii, Tuesday evening at the Country Club at a dinner in celebration of his birthday.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell and Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorn on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts were hosts at dinner at the Country Club on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum and Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Michael J. Lenihan and Miss Catherine Lenihan have moved from quarters at Fort Shafter to the Colonial Hotel in Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett entertained on Thursday at bridge for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Madame Pearson, Capt. William E. Hunt, Mrs. M. Pearson and Miss Ann Pearson.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry R. McKeller and Mrs. McKeller's mother, Mrs. Alexander, formerly of Fort Shafter, have arrived at Captain McKeller's new station, Camp Overton, Mindanao. P. L. Capt. Arthur T. Dalton were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. La Verne L. Gregg, of Schofield Barracks, last Sunday at Haliwa. Mrs. Willis, of Asheville, N.C., is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp. Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Callendar, of the Medical Corps, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal on Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin S. Hartshorn on Saturday had dinner for Lieut. Col. William Veigel, Lieut. and Mrs. Jack Lewis, U.S.N., Miss Winston and Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Halloran. Later the party motored to the Alexander Young Hotel and enjoyed dancing.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Parks, of Pearl Harbor, entertained on Friday with an "Aloha" dinner for Capt. George Clark, Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Crenshaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Tilley, Lieutenant Clapp and Miss Isabel Frear. Miss Catherine Lenihan had as her guest last week Miss Dorothy Barker, of Schofield Barracks. Mrs. E. O. Witsell gave a luncheon on Monday for Mrs. Elmer F. Rice and Miss Merrill, of Schofield Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter complimented Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould on Friday with a dinner for twelve guests.

Lieut. Harry M. Deiber returned Monday from his hunting trip to Molokai. Mrs. Hugh Halstrom was the guest of Mrs. R. O. Witsell for dinner on Tuesday. Capt. Paul R. Manchester was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal on Tuesday.

Col. Herbert S. Foster and his sister, Miss Foster, entertained on Wednesday at a dinner at the Seaside hotel for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, Major T. M. Lorn, Mrs. Howell Clinton, Miss Bates, of St. Louis, Lieut. Col. William S. Guignard, Capt. Hornsby Evans and Mr. Cornell Franklin. One of the events of the week was the supper at the Outrigger Club given by the ladies of Fort Ruger. Those present were Mesdames Ellis, Pitz, Ragan, Loomis, Pepin, Hicks and Edwards and Miss McCue.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart on Friday had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, of Fort Kamehameha. Among those entertaining at dinner before the transport dance at the Moana Hotel were Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, of Fort Ruger. The guests of honor were Miss Dow and Lieut. A. F. Byers. Capt. and Mrs. Armistead entertained at dinner Wednesday for Col. and

"We Led the Procession"



An Account of a Dash Across Mexico in an F-W-D Army Truck

One of the crew of an F-W-D Truck attached to "train" No. 14 doing duty with the army in Mexico and on the border, gives an interesting account of a run from Colonia Dublan, Mexico, to Columbus, New Mexico, which this train, and several others, made up of various makes of trucks, recently made over the desert roads of that wild region.

Briefly—The F-W-D train started with a 2-hour handicap—on "Scratch." There were 5 "trains" in all, and about 40 trucks in each "train." Before running many miles, the F-W-D train caught up with and passed each of the trains ahead, nearly all of which were having troubles—and arrived at Columbus, hours ahead of the procession *with a perfect score. No troubles of any kind.*

In any test of power and endurance, F-W-D Trucks never fail to *lead the procession*, and maintain a perfect schedule—regardless of road conditions.

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Interested parties can have full details of test performances, as well as those under everyday conditions. We invite correspondence.

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Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Bradley.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 98.)

CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1915.) Lieut. John Rodgers. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

Lieut. L. D. Causey, Commander.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

Division Three.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At Bridgeport, Conn.

Division Four.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At New London, Conn.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. L. Dickson. At New London, Conn.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At New London, Conn.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At New London, Conn.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. S. O. Greig. At New London, Conn.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK (tender). (Flagship of Division Six.) Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At Block Island, R.I.

L-9 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Newport, R.I.

Autumn Dress Fabrics at McCutcheon's



New assortments of all Wool Challis, Viyella Flannels, English Taffeta Flannels, Japanese Crepes, Gingham and Imported Dress Linens for Autumn and Winter wear.

New Challis—(all Wool) in a range of exclusive designs, 28 inches wide at 75c a yard.

Cotton Challis—(imported) small floral effects, light and dark grounds, 30 inches wide at 25c a yard.

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Japanese Crepe—hand woven, White and solid colors, 30 inches wide at 25c a yard.

D. & J. Anderson's Ginghams—in plain colors, stripes, checks and new plaid effects, 31 inches wide at 50c a yard.

New Fall Shirts—Percales, Madras, Cheviots, Silk and Cotton, and all Silk Fabrics, 32 inches wide, 30c to \$2.25 a yard.

Viyella Flannel—unshrinkable, in a wide assortment of new and novel designs, 31 inches wide at 75c a yard.

English Taffeta Flannel—in upwards of 30 new styles, White grounds with Silk Stripes, in various colors, 30 inches wide at \$1.50 a yard.

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Samples of any of these lines except bordered materials, mailed upon request.

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L-10 (submarine). Lieut. James C. Van de Carr. At Newport, R.I.
L-11 (submarine). Lieut. Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.

MINE FORCE.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. A. W. Marshall. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Lieut. William H. Toaz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. B. O. Halliwell. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. En route to Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Christopher Murray. At Lynnhaven Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRAIN.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Train Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Chase. At the

navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Norman J. Blackwood. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander.

Send mail for these vessels, except as noted, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Cortlandt C. Baughman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. G. L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is the receiving ship at New York.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Gelm. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail there.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At New York, N.Y. Address there.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. W. F. Jacobs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there. The New Jersey is the receiving ship at New York.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. J. L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton O. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. C. H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Chattanooga and San Diego, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. En route to San Diego, Cal.

BUFFALO, transport, 3(a), 4(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. On the West coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John F. Hines. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, Jr. En route to San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Guaymas, Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

TRAIN.

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James R. Driggs, master. At Mare Island, Cal.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. On the West Coast of Mexico.

IROQUOIS (tender). Btsn. Frank Bruce. At San Diego, Cal.

NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Pridaux, master. At Tiburon, Cal.

NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico.

SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At Mare Island, Cal.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At Mare Island, Cal.

Division One.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Pedro, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At San Pedro, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Lieut. W. T. Mallison. At San Pedro, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abett. At San Pedro, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Taylor. At Keyport, Wash. Address there.

Reserve Division.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. G. C. Pegram. At San Pedro, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Pedro, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. In ordinary at navy yard, Mare Island.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division One.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division Two.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. J. L. Nielson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Submarine Division Three.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.

ST. LOUIS (tender). Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-8 (submarine). (Trophy ship, gunnery, and battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

RESERVE FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. C. B. Price. En route to Salina Cruz, Mexico.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Comdr. M. E. Trench. At San Diego, Cal.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Theelen. At Acapulco, Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Puget Sound, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Francisco, Cal. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Herbert O. Roessch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At San Diego, Cal.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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By Brigadier-General James Parker, U. S. Army

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FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George C. Day. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. F. H. Brumby. At Olongapo, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Manila, P.I.

SECOND DIVISION.

Comdr. William D. Brotherton, Commander.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs. At Amoy, China.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Frank Loftin. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAK, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At Shanghai, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btsn. O. T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.
A-4 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Hooks. Manila Bay.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Paul Fitzsimons. Manila Bay.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Hartwell C. Davis. Manila Bay.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

ABARENDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. H. M. Bostwick, master. En route to Nagasaki, Japan.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. M. McGill. At Zamboanga, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Zamboanga, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Zamboanga, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. W. E. Reno. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. R. R. Stewart. At Zamboanga, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Nagasaki, Japan.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Cavite, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Olongapo, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Gustave Freudendorf. At New Haven, Conn. At New York. Send mail to New Haven.
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. E. C. S. Parker. En route to Newport, R.I., from Mediterranean waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. Sailed from Washington, D.C., Sept. 19 for Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. H. K. Hewitt. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygas. En route to New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Melville, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Edison E. Scranton, retired. At Portland, Ore.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. At Baltimore, Md. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore, Md.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the Norfolk Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROWAN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address mail there.
SAMPSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Allen. On Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). N. S. Hansen, master. At Philadelphia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
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PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
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CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.
HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PETREL (station ship). Comdr. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
RAINBOW (receiving ship). Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. Sailed from Yokohama, Japan, for Guam Sept. 19. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
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Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Washington.
Arapahoe, Mare Island.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iwawa, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohave, Puget Sound.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narketta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
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Triton, Washington.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Waban, Guantanamo.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

E-2
Constitution, Boston.
General Alava, Cavite.
Granite State, New York city.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Iowa, Philadelphia.
Hector, off Cape Romain
(aground).

Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Mayrant, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Olympia, Charleston.
Pompey, Olongapo.
Relief, Olongapo.
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Elfrida, Washington, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Washington, N.C.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash.
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Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
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and 3d Co., Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap,
commanding.

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Theodore
P. Kane, commanding.

2d Regt., 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col.
Eli K. Cole, commanding.

4th Regt., 8th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th
Cos., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.

Marine detachments, U.S.S. Louisiana, New Jersey, Rhode
Island.

NOTE.—Above organizations stationed at various places in
Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In the table below the names given are those of officers in
command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned
officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks;
M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval
station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John C. Beaumont.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Julius S. Turrill.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.
M. Bks., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., 2d Lieut. Theodore A.
A. Secor.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph
C. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal
(temporary duty Santo Domingo).

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., Capt. Edward W.
Sturdevant.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 2d
Lieut. Harold C. Pierce.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Lee B. Purcell.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln
Karns.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Eli T. Fryer.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Col. Laurence H. Moses.
M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Ham-
ilton, D. South.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. John N. Wright.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos.,
Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville.

M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B.
Cole.

Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut.
Francis T. Evans.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, 2d Co., Capt. Logan Feland.
M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. James McE. Huey.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Harry Lee.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.
M. Bks., San Diego, Cal., 1st Lieut. Selden B. Kennedy.

M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Major Louis M. Gulick.
M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., Major George C. Reid.

M.C. Camp of Rifle Instruction, 10th Co., Wakefield, Mass.,
Capt. R. P. Williams.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.

M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.

M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. John A. Hughes.

M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.

M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.

M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, Capt. Emilio P. Moses.

M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.

M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, 1st Lieut. Paul A. Capron.

M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainard.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nevada, Capt. Charles H. Lyman.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Samuel W. Bogan.

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M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. John Potts.

M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.

M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.

M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.

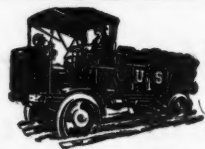
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

Ten Packard silent chainless trucks enter this week on
their fifth and last tour of service in the citizens' mili-
tary training camp at Plattsburg, N.Y. The trucks were
volunteered by the Packard Motor Car Company at the
beginning of the series of instruction camps, last April.
They have served through four terms of camp duty and
carried the student soldiers' equipment on four hikes.
This unit of trucks is a duplicate of the train that carried
the first supplies into Mexico to the relief of Pershing's
expedition. Each car is of a ton and a half capacity,
equipped with Army body, prairie schooner bows, and
brown canvas top. The drivers are picked men, chosen
from the ranks of the Packard factory workmen. They
wear the uniform of the student soldiery, and are under
the command of Capt. F. J. Behr, C.A.C., U.S.A. At
Plattsburg the trucks have been kept busy on short
hauls, mostly in transporting camp supplies. The average
mileage for each has been about 400 miles a month.
No repairs other than the fixing of a grease cup or a
coil have been necessary. Mileage per gallon of gaso-
line has ranged from four to nine miles, varying with
road and haulage conditions, according to records kept
by Captain Behr. On the hikes with which successive
terms of instruction are closed, the trucks have been
used as regimental trains, to carry baggage, extra blan-
kets, kitchen utensils, rations, and the cooks and
"cookees." Usually a mileage of seventy to eighty miles is
registered by the trucks on each day of the hike. Officers
in charge have said that without the motor transporta-
tion volunteered for their use, they could not operate the
student training on the extensive scale and in the fine
detail which characterizes the Plattsburg instruction
camp. At times there have been as many as 7,000 stu-
dents under military training at Plattsburg.

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Dublin Fusilier hobbling painfully back to the field dress-
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help him on, he was prompted to make the pitying re-
mark, "It's a dreadful war." "Tis indeed, sir, a dread-



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ful war enough," said the soldier; and then came the
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"Want to see the world?" questioned the officer.

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letin.*

Captain: "What! You want another furlough, two in-
side of a year? Why, I haven't been home once in a
year and a half."

Tommy Atkins: "That's all right for you, sir; but me
and my missus ain't that kind."—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

"He writes from the border," said the Georgia parent,
"that field work at home is like holiday to what he has to
do there; but since he always took holiday when field
work was going on, I don't see what he knows about it."
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"What makes you so fat?"
"I eat soldier's food."
"Well?"
"It always goes to the front."—*Yale Record.*

There's a streak of real genius in Villa. He has one
foot in the grave and two in the stirrups.—*New York
Sun.*



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